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No. 8912.—VOL. LVII. *SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 14, 1893.* *Price One Penny.*

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE THEATRE ROYAL.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Sir AUGUSTUS HARRIS.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30, A LIFE OF PLEASURE. By HENRY PETTITT AND SIR AUGUSTUS HARRIS. (The greatest success Drury Lane has ever known.)
Mrs. Bernard Beere, Miss Lily Hanbury (by permission of H. Beerbohm Tree, Esq.), Miss Laura Linden, Miss Le Thiere, Mr. Henry Neville, Mr. Arthur Dacre, Mr. Frank H. Fenton, Mr. William Elton, Mr. Stephen Caffrey, Mr. Clarence Holt, Mr. J. A. Cave, Mr. Robert Soutar, and Mr. Harry Nicholls.
MATINEE TO-DAY (SATURDAY), and EVERY SATURDAY, at 1.30. Doors open 1 o'clock. Box-office open from 10 A.M. all day.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
Mr. TREE, Sole Lessee and Manager.
TO-DAY at 2, and TO-NIGHT at 8.15, a new play in 4 acts, by HENRY ARTHUR JONES, called THE TEMPTER.
Mr. Tree; Messrs. Fred. Terry, F. Everill, Fuller Mellish, G. W. Anson, Charles Allan, Holman Clark, Revelle, Baldie Wyatt, Paston, Cowis, &c.; Mrs. Tree, Miss Irene Vanbrugh, Mrs. E. H. Brooke, and Miss Julia Neilson.
MATINEE of THE TEMPTER TO-DAY, and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.
Seats may now be booked two months in advance. Box-office (Mr. Leverton) open 10 till 5.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.
EVERY EVENING, at 8.50, Lecocq's celebrated Comic Opera
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT. (Last Night).
Mesdames Amy Augarde, H. Crofton, M. A. Victor, N. Cravering, B. Vere; Messrs. Courtice Pounds, Dale, C. Davenport, S. Hemsley, G. Humphery, F. Vigay. At 8.15, POOR MIGNONETTE. LAST MATINEE TO-DAY (SATURDAY), at 2. Doors open at 2.30. N.B.—LA MASCOTTE on Monday next, October 16, at 8.15, with MISS FLORENCE ST. JOHN and the company from the Gaiety Theatre.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.
TO-NIGHT, at 8, A WOMAN'S REVENGE, by HENRY PETTITT. Messrs. Charles Warner, Charles Cartwright, Herbert Flemming, Rudge Harding, John Carter, and Arthur Williams; Mesdames Mary Rorke, Alma Stanley, Florence L. Forster, Agnes Thomas. Box-office 10 to 5. Doors open 7.50.

GAIETY THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager, GEORGE EDWARDES.
TO-NIGHT, at 8, Audran's charming Comic Opera,
LA MASCOTTE,
with the following powerful cast:—
Miss Phyllis Broughton, Miss Katie Seymour, and Miss Florence St. John; Mr. Wallace Brownlow, Mr. Charles Conyers, Mr. George Mudie, and Mr. Robert Pateman.
Box-Office open 10 to 6 daily. Doors open 7.45.

GAIETY THEATRE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—LAST NIGHT of the successful Comic Opera LA MASCOTTE, at the Gaiety Theatre, prior to its removal to the Criterion Theatre.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Lessee, W. S. PENLEY.
CHARLEY'S AUNT,
By BRANDON THOMAS.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 9.
Preceded, at 8, by JOHN THURGOOD, FARMER.
MATINEE of CHARLEY'S AUNT EVERY SATURDAY, at 2. Doors open 2.30. Box-office open 10 to 5.

COMEDY THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. COMYNS CARR.
TO-DAY, at 2.30, and TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 precisely, a new and original play, in four Acts, by Sydney Grundy, entitled
SOWING THE WIND.
Mr. Brandon Thomas, Mr. Cyril Maude, Mr. Sydney Brough, Mr. Edmund Maurice, Mr. Ian Robertson, Mr. Will Dennis, Mr. Chandler, Mr. J. Byron; Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Annie Hughes, Mrs. Campbell Bradley, and Miss Winifred Emery. AT 8, IN STRICT CONFIDENCE.
Doors open 7.40. Box-office (Mr. Scarisbrick) open 10 to 5.
MATINEE TO-DAY (SATURDAY), and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.—COMEDY.

COURT THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.
EVERY EVENING at 9, a Three-act Farce, being an English version of the great Parisian success, "Champignol Malgré Lui," entitled THE OTHER FELLOW, by Fred Horner. Messrs. Charles Groves, C. H. Brookfield, Weedon Grossmith, Wilfred Draycott, H. De Lange, W. Wyes, Compton Coutts, K. Nainby, Charles Burleigh, Seymour Hicks, Sydney Warden, E. Berrian, &c. Misses Patrie Brown, Marion Caldwell, Lilian, Eilaline Terriss. Preceded at 8.15 by HIS LAST CHANCE. Mr. Seymour Hicks and Miss Ellaline Terriss. Doors open at 7.45. Box-office now open. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, October 21, at 3 o'clock. Doors open 2.30.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
Mr. EDWARD TERRY, Sole Proprietor.
Season under the Management of Miss JANETTE STEER.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, AN AMERICAN BRIDE, by Lawrence Olde and Maurice Noel. Messrs. Herbert Waring, Fred Kerr, Arthur Carson, George R. Foss, J. A. Welch, Richard Blunt, Hamilton Piffard, Robson Lambert; Misses Olga Brandon, Henrietta Lindley, Day Ford, and Miss Janette Steer. Box-office 10 to 5.—Business Manager, CHARLES TERRY.

LYRIC THEATRE.
Mr. HORACE SEDGER, Sole Lessee and Manager.
LITTLE CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. By GEORGE R. SIMS and CECIL RALEIGH. The music by IVAN CARYLL. TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 8.15, with the following cast:—Mr. E. J. Lonnen, Messrs. Harry Parker, Furneaux Cook, Henry Wright, George Tate, Roland Carse; Mesdames Maud Holland, Eva Moore, Adelaide Newton, Mimi St. Cyr, Alice Gilbert, Maud Leicester, and Miss May Yohe. Increased orchestra and chorus. Conducted by the composer. Doors open 7.45. MATINEE TO-DAY (SATURDAY), at 2.30.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Manager, F. J. HARRIS.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, MOROCCO BOUND (180th time). John L. Shine, Charles Danby, Templar Saxe, Lilian Redfern, and Letty Lind. At 7.45, REX HARLEY, the inimitable mimic of popular actors. Box-office 10 to 10. MATINEE TO-DAY (SATURDAY), at 2.30. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER.

DALY'S THEATRE, LEICESTER SQUARE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, THE LAST WORD. Miss Ada Rehan, Isabel Irving, Laura Graves, James Lewis, George Clarke, Herbert Gresham, William Owen. MATINEE THIS DAY and SATURDAY NEXT, at 2, THE FORESTERS.

MR. AND MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
Under the Management of Mr. ALFRED GERMAN REED and Mr. CORNEY GRAIN.
TO-DAY, at 3, AN ODD PAIR, PIANO ON TOUR, and BOX B, by Mr. CORNEY GRAIN. TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 3. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 8. Stalls, 5s., 3s.; admission, 2s., 1s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LANGHAM-PLACE, W.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.
Open 7.30. At 8.40, the Grand Ballet, FIDELIA. At 10.30, CHICAGO. Varieties by BEATTIE and BENTLEY, Herr Thora, The Three Castles, R. H. Douglass, The Poluskis, Amy Lester, The Silvani Troupe, Marie Tyler, &c., &c.

EMPIRE.
TO-NIGHT, Two Grand Ballets. KATRINA, at 8, and the Up-to-Date Ballet, THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME, at 10, by Mr. George Edwardes, arranged by Mdme. Katti Lanner, music by Monsieur Leopold Wenzel, supported by Mdlle. Heva Sarcy, Signorina Savigny, Signor Vincenti, and Signorina Malvina Cavallazzi. Varieties at 7.45. Doors open 7.30. SPECIAL MATINEE SATURDAY, October 21.

THE ROYAL AQUARIUM.
At no place in the world can so many sights be seen. Fire! Fire! The Collies' Rescue. See the Wonderful Performing Dogs, and the Babe's escape. The Fakir Priest. The Great Dive through the Roof. See the Champion Divers of the World. Great Russian Waxworks and Torturer. Free Varieties, 16 rooms. Special (free) Grand Varieties, 2 and 7. Ezock's Tank Performances, performing animals. The Four-Legged Dance, Ballet Quartette, and a host of attractions. All free. Concert (free), 3.30. See (theatre) 4 and 9, the Boxing Kangaroo, &c., &c. Grand Swimming Entertainments 3 and 10. Talking and Laughing Seal.

A MATTER OF CONSTRUCTION.

WHEN Lord DUNRAVEN challenged with *Valkyrie* for the America Cup, few yachtsmen supposed that he had any chance of success. The conditions were all against him. The ten months clause in the deed of gift by which the New York Yacht Club holds the cup, compelled him to reveal the chief dimensions of his boat: and this allowed the Club time to make experiment and comparison amongst the yachts built especially to defend the Cup. Again, it was necessary that *Valkyrie* should be of sufficient strength to cross the Atlantic, whilst the American type of yacht is notoriously unfit for cruising, being built for racing and for racing alone. Then the race was to be sailed in New York Bay, where the winds are tricky and fickle, where the shifty breezes blow in the early morning with the force of half a gale, and by midday have died away till they could scarcely knock a fly over. The swell of the Atlantic, too, added to the difficulties of the English crew, whose experience of racing has been gained in the sheltered waters of the Solent and the Clyde. The successive defeats of *Navahoe*, who came to England to take back the Cape May and Brenton Reef Cups, did not seem materially to increase the hopes of *Valkyrie's* victory, since it was well known that *Navahoe* was an unfortunate hybrid between cruiser and racer, and that there were in New York Bay at least four yachts capable of thrashing her soundly. Not until the first abortive race were our hopes raised high. *Valkyrie* had her own wind, and the luck of the day therewith. But it was at Lord DUNRAVEN'S suggestion that the six hour rule was added to the conditions of the race, and he would be the last to complain that a scheme designed to prevent either side from winning by a fluke had stood in the way of his victory. The other races confirmed the impression made by *Valkyrie's* running at Cowes: that she was at her best in beating to windward of the lightest possible breeze, or when half a gale was running. Unfortunately, in the first and second matches of the rubber, the luck of the wind was against her. Yesterday, when the tail of a storm crossed New York Bay, she ought to have won, and would have done so but that the splitting of her spinnaker compelled her suddenly to shorten sail at a most unfortunate moment. Still, he is a poor sportsman who curses his fortune after he has been defeated. There can be no doubt that *Vigilant* is a better boat than *Valkyrie*, for racing purposes. Ours has the advantage in one or two points of excellence. But, luck or no luck, we know that *Vigilant* could not have failed to win.

The triumph belongs to *Vigilant's* designer. In the matter of seamanship *Valkyrie* had everything on her side. She out-jockeyed her rival at every start; she was handled with masterly audacity; her short tacks in the teeth of a high wind were the marvel of all who saw them. *Vigilant* hung much longer in the stays, she carried a larger and less skilful crew, and her captain seemed disinclined to attempt feats of blanketing, and fearful lest he should lose his wind. If *Valkyrie's* crew had sailed *Vigilant*, one may almost say that the drubbing would have been such another as *Volunteer* gave to *Thistle*. As it is, Mr. HERRESHOFF the constructor is a far greater man than Mr. HERRESHOFF the skipper. His boat is a machine, it is true, but she is more adapted for speed than *Valkyrie*, being built of a light composition, and fitted with a centre-board. Indeed, she combines the virtues of the shape now chosen for racing-cutters in England with the virtues of the centre-board sloop. In several other ways, too, she has the advantage. It is probably on account of her lightness that in rough water she does not bury her nose so deep as *Valkyrie;* and the extra thousand square feet of sail gave her a tremendous pull. Indeed, we think that Mr. Watson might well have allowed *Valkyrie* more weight of canvas.

Perhaps next year we may win back the Cup. It is to be hoped that Mr. JAMESON, or another, will not be content to leave the supremacy with America. Our yachtsmen, however, are quite entitled to be satisfied with the result of the *Vigilant-Valkyrie* matches. The British boat, which was built with sufficient stability to cross the Atlantic, and which, be it understood, is not indubitably the best boat we have, has run the best racing-machine America could produce to a very short head. Every match had a close finish. When the Americans build a boat which can defeat the pick of our yachts in the Solent or elsewhere, we will yield them the supremacy in yachting, and not before. Let them challenge for as many English cups as they choose, and we will be ready to meet them. As it is they only beat us in the construction of the machine; and we fancy that Mr. WATSON could design a tin-dish centre-boarder quite able to beat *Vigilant* if he chose. It is not likely that he will do anything of the sort. For the essential difference between English and American yachts is in the fact that ours can cross the Atlantic and all but beat the best American racer, whilst the American cruiser *Navahoe* was only once able to make any show against *Britannia*.

FORCING THE KARA SEA.

BY A DIRECTOR OF THE ANGLO-SIBERIAN TRADING SYNDICATE.

THE history of the efforts of Englishmen to force the North-Eastern passage to India by the Kara Sea dates from a very early period. The attempts of Willoughby and others are of interest now only in that they show that in the seventeenth century Englishmen were attempting to accomplish what we believe has now been done. Apart from these early efforts to pass a sea which in all ages has been reputed dangerous, we have the records of a few expeditions within the memory of man to which we should like to refer.

The earlier enterprises had for their cause the fact that the wealth of "Ind" was barred against us by the fiats of Papal, Spanish, and Portuguese sovereigns. These latter have been caused through the wish to bring England into direct intercourse with a wealthy though undeveloped country, and by enriching ourselves also assist in bringing the benefits of modern civilization to the inhabitants of Siberia. Purposely, I have placed the reasons of English action in this respect on the lowest plane, because it appears always undesirable to allow the profane to blaspheme, by assuming a motive higher than the lowest possible. Nevertheless in these subsequent attempts there was some more spiritual element than that of mere commercial success.

CAPTAIN WIGGINS'S ATTEMPT.

Mr. Wiggins, a master seaman, conceived the idea that it was possible, by means of the Kara Sea, to connect Eastern Asia with England. The advantages of such a connection, if possible, on the face of it were worthy of some effort. All the accounts of the superficial and internal wealth of Siberia led him to believe that it was only necessary to connect directly this country with the more advanced countries of Western Europe to make it a veritable El Dorado. I have been assured by Captain Wiggins himself that he argued the matter thus. "Kara," he discovered, in Tartar meant black, and he therefore concluded that a sea which was so christened by a primitive people could not be perpetually covered with ice. On the contrary, he believed that this sea must have received its name from the fact that, unlike other inland waters in this latitude, it must, at least for a certain period in the year, be open. Without, probably, much knowledge of the previous efforts to force the North-Eastern passage, he chartered a steamer called *Diana*, of 150 tons, in the year 1874, passed the Kara Straits, and cruised in this sea for something under eight weeks. In this first effort he arrived at the mouth of the great river Obb, and having thereby demonstrated the feasibility of the route, returned to Dundee.

In the next year (1875) Baron Nordenskjöld, aided financially by the patriotic Norwegian Baron Oscar Dickson, sent the walrus-sloop *Proeven* to the Kara Sea, and this vessel even surpassed the effort in the former year by arriving at the mouth of the Yenesei, some hundred miles further east. Baron Nordenskjöld himself went by river steamer thence to the town of Yeneseisk, fifteen hundred miles above the estuary of the Yenesei River.

In 1876 Captain Wiggins commanded the steamer *Thames*, which went as far as the Yenesei River, and there remained. In 1877 there

COUNTRY NOTES.

As we still depend on country recruits for our burliest policemen, biggest soldiers, and strongest porters, it is painful to learn from Mr. Cecil Chapman, an Assistant Labour Commissioner, that the English peasant is deteriorating in physique. "In Truro," he says, in confirmation of this opinion, "it is remarked that men are smaller than they were, a fact which can be proved to demonstration in the wrestling rings." The complaint is so general there must be something in it. With perfect truth it is asserted that the labouring swain is more easily knocked up than were the rude forefathers of the hamlet, that he is not up to the hardy and laborious feats they could accomplish, and that what he calls a day's work is not more than used to be enough for a woman. Of course it may be alleged that this is the undying wail of the oldest inhabitant, who ever, as he grows patriarchal, looks down with supreme contempt on the new comers. But for once it is consonant with fact and reason.

It is difficult to know where to begin in accounting for this loss of muscle, but, naturally, one is first inclined to ask if the mothers are as good as they were of yore. We do not think so. Judging from the bastardy returns it would appear that she is becoming more straitlaced; but what she has gained in morality she has lost in muscle. That is if she really is more moral; but in point of fact the pick of the girls now wend their way townwards before being "ruined," an inevitable result, as one of Mr. Chapman's witnesses told him, if the girl remains at farm work after eighteen. Probably she learns to take care of herself better in town. But those remaining behind are physically inferior to those who go. Then it is doubtful if their diet is as nourishing as it was in the old time. It consists too much of white bread and sloppy tea, eked out with bad whisky purchased from the licensed grocer. Any one who looks at the flat-breasted, pale, anæmic mortals who suckle babies in our villages will wonder exceedingly where the rosy-faced, buxom matrons of old romance have gone to.

Concerning the fathers it is nearly enough to quote the common saying that "nothing but old men and cripples" are left in the country. Of course this is an exaggeration, but the average peasant cannot possibly be as strong as his ancestors. The changes in his work all tend to produce softness. Compared with the tremendously hard work of mowing or shearing, what an easy task it is to sit on a self-binder like an antique warrior on his chariot! And then look at the tremendous walks undertaken by the youths of past generations for love, or business, or pleasure, instead of the sheltered third-class carriage that carries Damon now. Before the new gospel of holidays was invented, toil was accepted as the natural doom of the villager, and he did not shirk it; but now he never has a happy conscience save when he does less than is expected of him. Now, is it to be imagined that these conditions of fatherhood and motherhood are such as make towards the physical advance of our peasantry?

A highly distinguished and well-known officer, talking over the matter with the writer a few days ago, went even further than we have done. His experience was, he said, that the modern rustic is unfit for active service. He is much too timid and civilized. Since all the rough, cruel sports, such as rat-killing, badger-baiting, and cock-fighting were abolished he is so unused to death that he sickens at the sight of blood. Besides, his strength, though great, is over in a burst. He considers that the most dare-devil soldiers are made out of the artful dodgers and street gamins picked up by the recruiting sergeant in great towns. This sort of man is ready to go anywhere and do anything. Altogether, therefore, a powerful indictment is brought against the poor ploughman, and it raises the question whether the system of training and coddling him, into which the State is drifting, is quite as wise as it looks.

The suggestion made by the American Consul at Liege that the States would do well to copy the example of Belgium, and utilize dogs for purposes of draught, is well worthy of attention in this country. Dogs were at one time found very useful by the London costermonger and others who have light burdens to draw, and it is difficult to see why an Act of Parliament should exist to make the practice illegal. Its only results are inconvenience and waste of energy. Any one may see by the increased employment of goats to pull small loads that the dog as a beast of burden could supply a "felt want." Cottagers with gardens or allotments at some distance from the house would find it very convenient to be able to harness the mastiff to the wheelbarrow. Some people say it is cruel, but why it should be allowable to work a horse, ox, ass, or goat, and inhuman to work a dog, is a puzzle.

were three successful expeditions across the Kara Sea, two from the western entrance and one from the eastern.

SUNDRY OTHER VENTURES.

The year 1878 was a fruitful year for enterprises in this direction. Besides the *Warkworth* steamer of 500 tons, which, starting from Liverpool, arrived at the Obb River, and returned with a cargo to London under the direction of Captain Wiggins, there were the *Lena* and *Vega*, under Baron Nordenskjöld, the latter making the unique voyage round the north of Asia, through the Behring Straits, and home by the Suez Canal; the *Fraser*, the *Express*, the *Moscow*, the *Zaritza*, the *Neptun* and the *Sibir* all making, in one direction or another, the passage of the Kara Sea.

In the next year (1879) the steamer *Louise* and the cutter *Isbjorn* both passed the Kara Sea, but neither made any valuable discoveries so far as the trade in this direction is concerned.

The next important venture (in 1887) was made by a company called the Merchant Adventurers, who owned the *Phœnix* steamer, and of whom the principal members should be named, because it is owing to their efforts that we have the present results. The persons chiefly interested in this matter were Major Gaskell, Mr Sulivan, and Captain Wiggins, and this venture was so far successful that the steamer they sent out arrived at the mouth of the Yenesei and there remained, being used even now as a river steamer on that waterway.

The year after this the *Labrador* was sent out by the same company and failed to make the Yenesei River, though she passed successfully through the Kara Sea. The failure of this enterprise had the effect of bringing to an end the Company of Merchant Adventurers; but out of the ashes of the *Phœnix* company arose, through the valuable aid of Sir Robert Morier, the Anglo-Siberian Trading Syndicate, which company sent out the *Labrador* in the year following (1889).

SUCCESS AT LAST.

The *Labrador* was sent out twice, in each instance passing through the Kara Sea, but not effecting the desired commercial results, owing to events not within the possible calculation of man.

However, in 1890 the steamer *Labrador* was dispatched, together with the *Thule*. Both steamers arrived at the mouth of the Yenesei river, and there had sufficient time to discharge the valuable cargo they contained and to deliver it on board the river steamers, and to return through the Kara Sea, thereby demonstrating the fact that a trade route, carried on in the strictest commercial principle, was feasible with Eastern Siberia, even to the confines of China, through these northern seas, and if they have not proved the value commercially of this expedition, this should fairly be attributed to the fact that the country towards which their efforts were directed is in a position especially calling for the help of external energy, not on account either of the unproductiveness of the soil or want of valuable mineral resources. The failure from a commercial point of view of this expedition arises from the fact that at present the population of Siberia is small in proportion to its vast area, and no less from the want of commercial acumen in the people.

Time alone can, with the aid of foreign intercourse, alter this, and we may justly hope that we have at least done something by bringing home to the people of Siberia that it only requires a little effort on their part to bring them into very close touch with the commercial activity of the Western world.

THE THEATRE.

"THE LAST WORD," AT DALY'S THEATRE.

"The Last Word" is already familiar to London audiences. It is one of the later additions to Mr. Daly's repertory of adaptations, and has the advantage over many of its predecessors that it gives Miss Rehan a good deal to do. "The Last Word" depends entirely upon the actress, and she does it splendid service. The part of the Baroness Boraneff has been built up with an eye to Miss Rehan's versatility. Mood follows mood, emotion succeeds to emotion, and in each mood, under the influence of each emotion, Miss Rehan is human, natural, and delightful. The Baroness is intended to be not one but all womankind's epitome, and while Miss Rehan is the Baroness the Baroness is convincing. She is coquettish, petulant, angry, tender, appealing, pathetic, passionate, and each state while she assumes it seems to become her best and to afford her ability its rarest opportunity. The power of her facial expression allows shade after shade of feeling to assert itself. The compass of her voice permits her to run the gamut of the passions with the most natural air in the world, and her body is so quick with animation that she seems to act with every line, and her gestures are as eloquent as speech. As she employs all the resources of her art to quicken the part of the Baroness Boraneff the Baroness becomes very real and very fascinating. When she flirts and when she storms, when she is satirical and when she is sentimental, her impersonation is so supple, so fine, so earnest under its air of easy grace, that we are forced to take the Baroness on her own terms, and accept her as a possibility, if not a probability. We ask, and wonder, what other English actress could make the long speech of appeal to the hard-hearted father not merely endurable, but attractive? It is a very remarkable achievement, one of the most remarkable in Miss Rehan's record. After the Baroness, little else in "The Last Word" calls for consideration. Mr. James Lewis is as drily diverting as of old; the quality of his humour never deteriorates, and he acts to-day with the same precision, the same mien of unconscious comedy that he gave to his part two years ago. But the company as a whole has not the distinction nor the harmony that we want to be its characteristics. There is a want of adjustment, of balance, of proportion, which used not to be noticeable in former years. It is not, indeed, a case of "one star and some sticks" as yet, but there are signs of a tendency in the direction of that dangerous belief, which should be noticed in time. The greatest genius only gains from gifted support. A manager may fail, from daily familiarity with his company, to note symptoms of deterioration that are painfully patent to the spectator. But the symptoms are there, and they should be dealt with quickly.

THE SHAM ANTIQUE.

"THE Bow and the Sword; a Romance." By E. C. Adams, M.A. Late Fellow, &c., Worcester College, Oxford. (London: Digby Long.) The bow and the sword were the property of Cambyses, the father of Cyrus the Great, and with them he killed a vast number of people. He was, in fact, a great warrior, but found time to get in a few amatory adventures, and to write his reminiscences for the benefit of "Hakim Effendi," who discovered the cylinders on which they were inscribed, of Mr. Adams, and of the British schoolboy. With great forethought Cambyses suited his account to the knowledge of those who have read Herodotus, any short history of Greece, and somebody's account of the Medes in the "Story of the Nations" series. For Cambyses went to Babylon and saw the hanging gardens, which he describes at length; to the court of Astyages; to Lesbos, "where," as he remarked, having read his Byron, "burning Sappho loved and sang"; to Athens, where he was told about the three rival factions and the victory of Pisistratus; to the Isthmian games, "so called, because," &c.; to Sparta, where somebody quoted to him the farewell of the Spartan mother, but nobody thought of the boy and the wolf, strangely enough; to Egypt, where, of course, he met Amasis—and so forth. Occasionally he is reminded of the Bible, for his tutor was Isak (Isaac would have been so commonplace!) a Jew. And so he combines instruction with amusement—the latter quality being chiefly in the illustrations—and is one of the dullest dogs that ever oppressed laborious youth.

"CLEANING SILVER."—All difficulty in keeping silver, electro-plate, &c., untarnished with and a brilliant polish, may be obviated by using GODDARD'S NON-MERCURIAL PLATE POWDER. Sold everywhere in boxes, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. Six Gold Medals awarded.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Rumours have reached Lourenço Marques, says the *Times*, of fighting with the Matabele. The source is likely enough; Lourenço Marques is a Portuguese factory at the mouth of English river, Delagoa Bay. The news may well enough have filtered through Swaziland thither. On the other hand, nothing is easier to rumour than a battle in war. In either case the rumour says nothing of the result, and we must wait for something more substantial. The news must come soon, and the sooner the better, as whatever happens the campaign must be finished off before the rains.

By this time the Tsar is probably regretting in dust and ashes that he ever let his warships go to Toulon. It is the old story over again, that when you go on a visit you can never tell to what your host will not commit you. But, after all, there is no very great harm done. Even assuming that the yelling populace of Toulon have precipitated the *liaison* of France and Russia into a quasi-reputable relation, the league is emphatically one of peace, and generally recognised as such in France. As for the fêtes themselves we were not there, and cannot give an opinion on them. But they seem to have gone off well enough. The crowd was effusive, and Admiral Avellan appreciative to the verge of tears. It must have been great to see the gallant sailor shouting *Vive la France* from a balcony to a mob howling *Vive la Russie* below. In England, we cannot quite understand this enthusiastic appreciation of nothing, but it is perfectly regular in France.

We can take no objection to the terms of the resolution adopted by the Congregational Union in dealing with the coal strike. They are general enough, and very wisely do not attempt to cover the facts of the particular case, which as Dr. Horton said, requires the judgment of an expert. It is very meet that the rights of humanity should come before the rights of property, seeing that in historic sequence human life comes first and human property afterwards. But the axiom is only a vague moral ideal, which we have no means (as yet) of putting into practice. Property exacts its rights by the laws of political economy, as ruthlessly as if it were by mathematics. It is nice to talk of the substitution "of the premises of Jesus Christ for the very proper but irrelevant premises of political economy." But, unfortunately, it is not possible at this stage of the world's history; and moreover, the premises of political economy, however distasteful, are very much to the point, and very inexorable, like the laws of biology or chemistry or any other science.

Both the coalowners and the miners have re-affirmed their determination not to budge from their respective positions; and things are exactly where they were. By a large majority the masters decided yesterday to hold to the 15 per cent. reduction agreed to the other day; and with the view of enticing back the men some collieries have given notice that on these terms the pits will be opened on Monday. The leaders are making a desperate effort to keep the men firm, representing this action as the last stand of the owners. Meanwhile a levy of one shilling a day is being exacted from the miners who have returned to work. Outwardly, the struggle is practically as far from its end as it was six weeks ago. In reality, we may hear of a collapse any day; and we hope we shall.

Lord Charles Beresford has an occasional trick of healthy assertion which is gratifying to note, mark, and observe, and in his last night's lecture on physical training which he delivered at Long-acre, he gave utterance to many minor points of the law which it were well that the youth of these waning times should take somewhat to heart. They were minor points indeed which we have all of us heard before, impressed upon us perhaps somewhat in weariness during those sad compulsory days of the past. The equality necessary to observe between the training of mind and body, the glory of the athletic "Britisher," the consequent "health, happiness, and manliness of the people"—all these are words which by old enforcement have perhaps dulled upon our ears. Yet, occasionally, and uttered without extravagance, it is just as well that words of this nature should find expression; for there can be no doubt that the growing spirit among certain classes towards the foundation of gymnastic clubs, and the prosecution of gymnastic exercises, is one to be encouraged, even, in the venerable words quoted above, for the "health, happiness, and manliness of the people."

Mr. Athelstan Riley writes us a letter to-day on the religious question in the School Board, but his arguments give us no reason to change our opinions. He contends first that the "principles of religion" in the Board's rule means "the essential doctrines of Christianity." To which the cheap but sufficient answer is that if the rule had meant that it would probably have said it. It is absurd to contend that the two phrases have the same meaning. Secondly, Mr. Riley appeals to several Church catechisms as proof that it is possible to teach young children to understand the doctrines of Incarnation and Trinity. The fact proves, of course, only that it is possible to make the attempt. The catechisms were made in naïver times than these, and are notoriously not comprehended by children. Every one has heard of the young gentleman who supposed "then," in "What did your godfathers and godmothers then for you?" to be a verb, and wondered what it might mean. As for the juvenile martyrs of whom Mr. Riley speaks, they only prove once more that it is much easier to die—and *a fortiori* to fight—for doctrine than to understand it. But it is not therefore more desirable.

It would almost seem as if the vehement opposition of the silver party in the Senate would bring about a compromise. Already there are rumours of one, which will postpone the final settlement of the question for eighteen months. The latest advices inform us that the unconditional repeal of the silver purchase clauses of the Sherman Act is regarded as out of the question. But as President Cleveland is still firm, and declines to give way, it is just possible that the silver men may be beaten. They have, however, drawn their first blood, for Senator Voorhees was unable to keep a quorum together, while Senator Stewart was talking against time. The prospect of Senator Jones in addition proved too much, and the House adjourned.

If the silver party gain this triumph, it will be entirely due to obstruction. The rules of the American Senate do not allow the curtailment of debate, and the House and Government are practically at the mercy of any minority with good legs and brazen voices. Mr. Chamberlain expressed his surprise at the patience of the American people, and well he might. We in England have narrowed and improved our Parliamentary procedure of late years, but it has been long since such a scene was possible as is witnessed daily now at Washington. We have reduced the licence of the minority within reasonable bounds; and there are some who are not content with the very exigent closure we possess.

A well-known New York critic, Mr. William Winter, has given grave offence to some of his colleagues in France by certain remarks of his in his volumes called "Shadows of the Stage." Mr. Winter's uncompromising affection for what Hawthorne called "Our Old Home" seems to tempt him to make some very valiant assertions about the English drama and English actors, and these assertions have galled some of the Parisian critics. It appears to be Mr. Winter's opinion—and he has the courage of his opinion—that England has always led the way on the stage, and that the English drama is superior in the essentials to the French drama. This patriotic enthusiasm does not please his Parisian readers. Thus bad begins, but worse remains behind. Mr. Winter, as it appears, cheerily asserts that France has never produced a poet like Byron, a statesman like Pitt, an orator like Fox, or actors like Garrick, Mrs. Siddons, Edmund Kean, Ellen Terry, and Henry Irving. It is, perhaps, not surprising if the patience of a Parisian critic slightly fails him before such sweeping statements as these.

It is most admirable for any man who writes and who loves the English speech to stand up for it loyally, to champion it to the utterance. We are of Beranger's mind, and like a Russian to be a Russian, a Frenchman to be a Frenchman, and an Englishman to be above all things an Englishman. But it is not really serving England to claim for the English stage merits which it has not always possessed, and it is of course curiously unwise to lay down unsupportable laws of comparison between the great people of one country and the great people of another. It is not given to many of us to be able to establish any valuable parallel between the acting of Garrick, Mrs. Siddons, or Edmund Kean, and the French players who were their contemporaries. But even the most impassioned admirers of Miss Ellen Terry and of Mr. Henry Irving might hesitate before declaring that France had never produced their peers. Surely it might content the adorers to say that France had never produced any better players. It would be less bumptious, less uncritical, and less inaccurate.

None of the Indian papers are very enthusiastic about the new Viceroy; nor, for the matter of that, are the English papers, even those that are Gladstonian. The *Times of India* thinks the appointment is "a decided improvement on the first," but to say that, after all, is not to say very much. The *Indian Mirror* considers that, "on the whole, the appointment is not a bad one," which, to say the least of it, is lukewarm. The *Englishman* and the *Madras Mail* are more pronounced in regarding the selection frankly as "a mistake," and "a Zemindar organ," called the *Hindu Patriot*, remarks that the memory of Lord Elgin's father is still cherished in India, which, if we remember rightly, was the attitude of the *Daily News*. It does not look as if the "ninth Earl" would have a very warm welcome in his difficult post.

Immediately after the Russian guests have left Paris it seems that the City of Paris is going to set to work in earnest in preparation for the Great Exhibition of 1900. M. Bouvard, the architect to the City of Paris, is of opinion that the enormous building should be as nearly as possible in the centre of Paris, and he does not favour any of the suburbs, such as Auteuil or the like. He proposes to construct it in the Place de la Concorde, to include the Palais de l'Industrie, the Cours la Reine, and the Quai d'Orsay, and to extend the grounds to the Champ de Mars. The architect also suggests the attractive idea of constructing a boulevard, connecting in a straight line the Place de la Concorde and the Champ de Mars by a number of floating structures on the Seine, including the Palais de l'Electricité.

Mr. Leonard Courtney made a good speech on books last night, even if he did not rise to the supreme height of saying something new about them. That indeed you can hardly expect; Bacon and Sir Thomas Browne summed up the joys of books in an aphorism or two some centuries ago and the modern can only follow them with more diffuseness. Apart from the mere eulogy of books we are glad to see Mr. Courtney takes the healthy view of reading as opposed to the fancy of those who hold that a book must cost 5s. and be in a limited edition before any man will love it. The desire for books, said he very truly, grows by feeding. The more books are strewn about a man's path, the more he will stoop to pick them up and cherish them. Hang up a book in a difficult place, and he will get it with pains, for that is human nature; but the paradox is that he will care nothing for it when he has got it.

The thousands of travellers who have to enter England by the port of Dover will be glad to hear that there is a chance, in time, of the present muddling, worrying, and annoying system of examining personal baggage in all weathers upon the open deck of the steamboat being given up. We have it upon the authority of a letter from the "Customs House," London, "that it is expected that when the new harbour works at Dover are sufficiently advanced, a baggage examination shed will be provided." This word "expected" should be changed into "assured;" for at no port does more confusion prevail than at Dover. Bags have to be opened in rain or snow amidst a pushing crowd; if some newly appointed officer wishes to distinguish himself, he, perhaps, seizes upon a few cigars, which he hopes are an ounce overweight, and leaving all the clamouring passengers, who want to catch the train, he fights his way through the crowd to weigh this suspicious little box; we saw such a case the other day. All travellers should protest loudly and strongly against the present system, which is a disgrace to our English Customs, and compel, by public odium, a new and reasonable system to be adopted.

Statistics just issued as to the number of illiterates among the 113,118 recruits who had to enter the German army and navy in 1892-93 show that there were only 680, or 0.60 per cent., among them without any schooling. Nearly the whole of these came from the easternmost parts of Prussia, where there is a large admixture of Polish and other Slav population, mainly Roman Catholics. In Hesse-Nassau there were only 7, in Westphalia 6, in Schleswig-Holstein 3, in Hanover only 2 recruits without instruction; in most of the South-German States none. The fact of a number of families being, throughout the greater part of the year, engaged in river navigation, so that their children are not easily amenable to the law of compulsory attendance at school, is said to account partly even for the infinitesimal proportion of illiterates, which still exists. In 1874-75 the proportion was 3.70 per cent. Now it has sunk to 0.06 per cent. In neighbouring Belgium, on the other hand, there are provinces where the number of illiterates rises to 36 and even 45 per cent. The smallest proportion of illiterates is in the Belgian province of Luxemburg (23 per cent.), where the German element preponderates.

THE LOT OF THE LAUNDRY GIRL.

BY CLEMENTINA BLACK.

A most interesting report has recentlybeen published by the Glasgow Women's Protective and Provident League. It contains the results of an inquiry into the conditions of employment of women and girls in laundry work, which was undertaken on behalf of the League by Miss Irwin, late Assistant Commissioner to the Labour Commission.

During the month of June last Miss Irwin visited personally fifty-three laundries in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen, and Paisley, and these fifty-three included public steam laundries, laundries attached to infirmaries, charitable institutions, and hotels, and private hand laundries. The work done in these embraces all branches of the laundry trade. Information was given by ninety-one persons, of whom thirty-eight were employers or managers, and fifty-three were operatives. Of the operatives fifty-two — that is all but one — declared themselves in favour of the inclusion of laundries under the Factory and Workshop Act. Many of these were either piece-workers or time-workers, to whom extra pay is given for extra work, and their willingness to sacrifice the extra earnings is significant. The one worker was opposed to such inclusion. Twenty-eight (out of thirty-eight) of the employing class were favourable to the extension of the Act, six were opposed to it, and four were either neutral or expressed no opinion.

The tabulated statement of evidence shows that there are at present laundries working whose total weekly hours do not exceed the Factory Act limit, and others in which the nominal hours are, in fact, reduced by longer meal hours to the same total. These comparatively short-houred laundries are of various kinds. In one small-shop laundry the proprietor, though favourable to the extension, thought some confusion might result at first, but "the public would get accustomed to the restrictions after a bit, and send in their washings in good time." The proprietor of a similar laundry was opposed to the extension because he thought it might drive work to small places where only the members of the family were employed. Against this opinion may be set that of a manager who, while thinking the extension "might be a good thing in a majority of cases," believes it might inconvenience small laundries and would tend to send the work to steam laundries. He was himself at the head of a steam laundry employing 113 women and serving 1,600 customers a week. The average hours here are less in weekly total than would be allowed by the Act, but exceed the daily total on several days in the week. There appear to be 9 laundries out of the 53 in which this is not the case, and of the 9, 3 are the laundries of charitable institutions. The laundries of moderate hours are of various kinds, great and small, steam and hand. Several employers complain that they are themselves overworked by the long hours, and would be glad to shorten them, if their competitors were compelled to do likewise. One said that "people bothered her at all hours of the night to take their things and have them done next morning," and if she refused took the work elsewhere. Another said that she had to be up at five every morning and to see the workers off at night, and "she felt that she had a long enough day of it." Some proprietors perceive an insuperable difficulty in hotel work: "Hotels will promise anything to their customers, and then we just have to carry it out." One bold man in another steam laundry, however, declared that hotels would have to get in a larger stock of linen and give up making rash promises to their customers.

The laundries in which very long hours are worked are also not of any one kind. In the great majority of the whole 53 there is at least one day weekly in which the hours (exclusive of meals) are from 12 upward, running in a good many to 15 or 16 and even more. In one steam laundry the hours (not including meals) are generally from 67 to 90 a week, besides overtime. About 100 workers are employed; 20 to 30 of these are girls of 13, 14, and 15, who work the same hours as the adults. During one fortnight this laundry is stated to have been kept open night and day, the employees working in shifts for the following hours:—

First Shift.	Second Shift.
Monday, 7 A.M. to Tuesday, 7 A.M.	Monday, 7 A.M. to Monday, 7 P.M.
Tuesday, 7 P.M. to Wednesday, 7 P.M.	Tuesday, 7 A.M. to Wednesday, 7 A.M.
Thursday, 7 A.M. to Friday, 7 A.M.	Wednesday, 7 P.M. to Thursday, 7 P.M.
Friday, 7 P.M. to Saturday, 1.30 P.M.	Friday, 7 A.M. to Saturday, 1.30 P.M.

If the statement made is true—and the witness is said to be a very respectable and intelligent woman whose present employer confirms her statement that she was suffering severely in health when she came to her—these women and young girls worked 90½ hours (including meals) in each of two consecutive weeks, one stretch being of 36½ hours. And even this is not the longest stretch recorded. An ironer, eighteen years old, who is paid a set wage of 6s. a week, declares that recently she and others employed in a shop laundry which does a general trade were at work from 8 A.M. on Friday to 9.30 P.M. on Saturday (37½ hours), with intervals of an hour for dinner, an hour for breakfast, and time to take some tea. Under the Factory Act such a stretch — if, indeed, it were possible for it to have been permitted — would require to be broken every five hours, making seven times in all, by a meal time. For this extra night shift the payment was 1s.; and when this witness works from 10 to 11 every evening in the week she receives from 1s. to 2s. extra, bringing her wages up to 7s. or 8s. a week. Miss Irwin says she has thought that this evidence required corroboration beyond that of the girl's parents. This is afterwards confirmed by two other workers in the same laundry, who gave the date of the occurrence and circumstantial details, and who said that the workers had, on a subsequent occasion, been asked to work all night, but had refused. They said they were "always a good bit after twelve on Saturday night." Miss Irwin, accompanied by a member of the council of the Protective and Provident League, visited this laundry, and found it open at 11.25 on a Saturday night, when two other laundries in the same district were also found to be open between 11.25 and 12.20. The father and mother of this young woman can hardly be considered to have overstated the case in describing such work as "murderous;" and such instances fully justify the opinion of the proprietress who thinks long hours in laundries answerable for much intemperance: "The women cannot stand the work, and must take something to keep them up." When it is added that the temperature in ironing-rooms was frequently shown on Miss Irwin's thermometer as 80 deg., that it more than once rose to 86 deg., and once to 88 deg., any woman who has ever done a couple of hours' ironing will have some notion of what it means to work as an ironer in such surroundings for 14 or 16 hours.

Many workers who are paid extra for overtime yet desire to have it abolished. The temptation must be great for a deserted wife with three children to raise her week's pay from the 5s. 6d. to 8s. of slack times to the 10s. to 14s. of overwork and it is too much to expect of such as her the heroic attempt to get a living wage for shorter hours by steadily refusing to work beyond them. A widow with a child, whom she "helps to support," receives a fixed wage of 10s. a week with 1½d. or 2d. an hour for overtime after 6 P.M. She says she would rather lose the extra money, and have the extra time. Another witness, depending entirely upon her own exertions, has a regular wage of 13s. with 3d. an hour for all work after 7 P.M. She would rather have the extra rest. Two other women get 12s. and 13s. a week, and are paid nothing for overtime. They burst into tears when they spoke of their work, and said they thought a little while ago that something was to be done for the laundries, "but they had given up hoping now." A girl of thirteen is the message girl in this laundry. She works the same number of hours as the women—that is, from seven to ten on five days and from seven to eleven or twelve on Saturdays, without any regular meal-times. Sometimes she works longer than the women, because she has to carry home the work they finish. She earns 3s. a week. Miss Irwin adds significantly, "She is a puny, sickly-looking girl." Yet another witness says that it feels just like being in heaven to work only sixty-nine hours instead of eighty-four in the week. This woman used to stay once a week and sleep in the house with her mistress because she was afraid to go home alone at 5 A.M. on Saturday mornings.

It is impossible to read this report without feeling how absolutely illusory is the supposed freedom of the workers whose cases are here tabulated, and how clearly present in this particular trade are all those evils which the Factory Act was intended to remedy, and to a very considerable extent has remedied in other industries. The condition of the laundry trade indeed, as exhibited in this report, and as known to those who have tried to help in organizing laundry workers, presents a most valuable object lesson upon the benefits of the Factory Act.

It is not too much to say that the Glasgow Protection and Provident League, by instituting this inquiry, and Miss Irwin, by her investigation and her most admirably detailed yet condensed report, have taken a longer step towards the inclusion of laundries under the Factory Act than has yet been made by any advocates of that measure. It only remains that the example of this inquiry should be imitated in other towns. A dozen reports of the same character, showing equal care and patience and covering a dozen industrial centres, would, if widely published, create a public feeling which no Government could resist—or, indeed, to do justice even to Governments, could desire to resist. Is it too much to hope that persons may be found in various towns to provide the not very great fund required to pay the expenses of similar investigations?

AN OCTOBER GRAYLING.

If it be true that the Norman monks introduced grayling into this country—the beautiful fish was formerly mostly found in the streams by which stood the ruins of the ancient monasteries in some of the fairest parts of England—all flyfishers, whatever their views, owe a debt of gratitude to the memory of those reverend men; for grayling come into season at that autumnal time when trout fishing only becomes a foul recollection. Happy is the angler who lives in a grayling district—*beatus ille* in that he can throw his fly over some of the most sparkling streams, foaming and racing over pebbly or gravelly bed, in the crisp, clear air of bracing October, which, perhaps, is the finest all-round month for sport of the whole year.

The meadows are not flower-dappled, the hedges are not wreathed in wild roses as in the trouting time, the copses do not ring, made musical with birds, the warm balmy airs which surround the typical flyfisher have vanished, and the summer days which shine from the pages of Izaak Walton's immortal prose poem have changed into shorter and bleaker ones. Yet amid the autumnal tints—the beauty of decay—and "the moaning winds" which whirl the leaves, brown, crimson, and amber, across the gleaming surface of the stream, the fly-fisher can find sport as enchanting with the grayling as with the trout in summer.

"'Tis true 'tis pity and pity 'tis 'tis true" that there are far fewer opportunities, owing to the local distribution of the grayling, for this branch of the high art of flyfishing than of any other. Were it otherwise, much more extended would be the pleasure of the flyfishing world in general; for, coming into season in October, when the trout angler must perforce give his fly rod a rest, the grayling affords—to our poor thinking, at any rate—some of the most charming episodes of angling. Many a good trout angler, however, does not live near any of the grayling streams, and has not experienced these delights. And in some respects the grayling differs from the trout when the fly is thrown. There is a prevalent notion, mostly, as Fielding says of the painters of fashionable eighteenth-century life, among those who "know nothing about it," that the grayling is not a "sporting" fish as is the trout. Let those who thus dogmatize try what a big grayling on a fine gut casting-line, and in the mid current of a swift stream, can do.

On a bright October morning the fly-fisher by the side of our typical grayling stream—Derbyshire holds the classical one, of course, associated with Cotton's name; but it matters not which of the limited number you choose—has surroundings quite different from those of trouting days, yet exquisite indeed in their subdued and perhaps melancholy loveliness. It is the time of change and decay; autumn is lingering on the first breath of winter scares her away. But the tree tints in the copses, though the foliage be growing scanty, are varied; indeed, the green hazel bushes are loaded with ripe nuts, the brambles bear luxuriantly the rich blackberries, the dark green glow of holly and larch is in contrast here and there among the timber trees, the hedgerows, though growing bare, gleam red with hips and haws, holly berries, and spindle-tree branches. Bare and brown are fallow and stubble, and the green of the meadows is toned down from its summer brightness. But the river flashes brilliantly in the fitful October sunshine, round each bend and curve, amid the thick rush margins now growing brown, foaming round each projecting stone or post, and swirling swiftly in mid-current, where, when a grayling is hooked, will be all the brunt of the battle.

The fish is not like the pink-spotted trout either in aspect or habits. As regards the former, however, it has a more sober-hued beauty of its own which in its way is quite as charming. Dusky brown about head and back, its sides are light yellowish brown, with golden blue and green reflections and many longitudinal dusky lines with scattered black spots. It is remarkable for its big back fin, which, as will presently be seen, plays a leading part in its fight with the angler. As regards its habits, it lies much deeper than the trout, low down, towards the gravelly or pebbly bottom, nor rises so frequently nor with the swirl and splash which often—not always—mark the trout. When it does rise at the fly it comes up with a swift rush from the depths below.

The right point in throwing a fly for grayling is to be patient and persistent. With the trout three or four casts are generally sufficient to show whether he intends to rise, but with a big grayling you must cast again and again, and usually patience will be rewarded. Repeatedly the dainty fly at the end of a gossamer-like line must be flung lightly athwart the stream, and often it is best to let it sink just below water. What are the best flies? Each local authority has its own special favourite, and the whims of the fish have also to be reckoned with. But if we were asked to compile a general list from which one, at any rate, should be successful on every grayling river, we should say that the alder, iron-blue, honey dun, bumble, silver dun, waterhen bloa, red tag and the Francis—of which we at any rate can always speak well—should be the constant lures. There are others, and sometimes some natural fly if imitated is the only successful one, but then you must know, like the old-fashioned anglers, how to "busk our own fly by the stream."

Once a good fish is hooked, the art of the grayling fisher is called into play. Though the grayling does not fight with the fury of a game trout with "leaps and bounds," with rushes up and down stream, and troglodyte-like divings, as into the bowels of the earth, it has a very effective passive resistance of its own, and a gameness within limits which has often proved to his cost how much the inexperienced hand (even sometimes a successful one with trout) is out in his reckoning in thinking that the grayling shows no fight.

On being hooked, a big grayling darts into mid-stream, where the current runs most swiftly, and then, his big dorsal fin erect, opposes that *plus* in the run of the current to the strain of the line. That line now plays when all fish are educated must be of the finest, and the most delicate handling of it is necessary; for the grayling has the tenderest of lips, and the least haste or roughness of hand will result in tearing the hook out and leaving the fish free; and the angler also to swear—which, despite good Izaak's cautions, mostly characterizes the modern votary of his craft when a fish gets off. Giving and taking, letting the line run with the most accurate calculation, and every finger, tip a concentration of nerve sensibility, the fisherman has to wait, remembering the old French adage, till the grayling is wearied out. The stream swirls musically by, nowadays when all fish are educated must be of the finest, and the most delicate handling of it is necessary; for the grayling has the tenderest of lips, and the least haste or roughness of hand will result in tearing the hook out and leaving the fish free; and the angler also to swear—which, despite good Izaak's cautions, mostly characterizes the modern votary of his craft when a fish gets off. Giving and taking, letting the line run with the most accurate calculation, and every finger, tip a concentration of nerve sensibility, the fisherman has to wait, remembering the old French adage, till the grayling is wearied out. The stream swirls musically by, and now the reel rings out more musically still to the angler's ear; but beyond all the reel rings out more musically still to the angler's ear; but beyond all the most delicate handling of it is necessary; for the grayling has the tenderest of lips, and the least haste or roughness of hand will result in tearing the hook out and leaving the fish free; and the angler also to swear—which, despite good Izaak's cautions, mostly characterizes the modern votary of his craft when a fish gets off. Giving and taking, letting the line run with the most accurate calculation, and every finger, tip a concentration of nerve sensibility, the fisherman has to wait, remembering the old French adage, till the grayling is wearied out. The stream swirls musically by, nowadays when all fish are educated must be of the finest, and the most delicate handling of it is necessary; for the grayling has the tenderest of lips, and the least haste or roughness of hand will result in tearing the hook out and leaving the fish free; and the angler also to swear—which, despite good Izaak's cautions, mostly characterizes the modern votary of his craft when a fish gets off. Giving and taking, letting the line run with the most accurate calculation, and every finger, tip a concentration of nerve sensibility, the fisherman has to wait, remembering the old French adage, till the grayling is wearied out. The stream swirls musically by, and now the reel rings out more musically still to the angler's ear; but beyond all things it is necessary to keep the rod up, its elastic top bending into curves of beauty, so as to hit the *juste milieu* between too much and too little line, so that the fish, straining his utmost, backed by the current and his big fin, may yet be kept hooked without fracture of that tender lip. Then, when exhausted, he has to be towed with intensest care to the nearest shelving slope of shore until, when he rolls over, the landing-net is deftly slid (not pushed by clumsy energy) beneath him, and so is laid on the grass. But ere this consummation is arrived at, many an angler, not excepting some who have had many triumphs over trout, has found the grayling vanish just at the expectant moment of victory, simply from forgetting how delicate are the membranes of the lip in which the hook is lodged till too much of a jerk tears it out. Then "the rest is silence."

And a beautiful fish is a big grayling in October. There is something in its sober yet handsome hues which matches with the autumnal tints and airs. Beautiful and fragrant, too. For it has always been described as odorous when freshly caught, though the specific nature of that odour has varied with the perceptions, prosaic or poetical, of the angler. The former has described it as like freshly-peeled cucumber, the latter as like newly-gathered violets. Perhaps the fairest compromise between the two is found in the suggestion of the Latin name *thymallus*. For this odour, so far as our own experience goes, is more like that of the fish than any other, and proves how correct was Izaak Walton in writing—quotations from him never grow trite, at any rate to the enthusiastic angler—"Some think he feeds on water thyme, and smells of it at his first taking out of the water." But whatever you like to call it it is an agreeable and aromatic odour, and the fish should be dressed for the table ere it fades. Properly cooked, there is no daintier dish than an October grayling.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RELIGION IN BOARD SCHOOLS.

To the Editor *of the* Pall Mall Gazette.

Sir,—In your Occasional Notes of to-day you comment upon the long struggle which has been going on in the London School Board and its special development yesterday. You say:—"How Mr. Athelstan Riley, who is, presumably, a gentleman of some education, can continue this most preposterous campaign we are at a loss to understand. The man who thinks it possible and desirable to teach infants the doctrines of Incarnation and Trinity can himself have none but the most infantile conception of those doctrines." In the first place, it is not a question of the training of infants, but of all the children attending the Board schools; and they do not leave until the age of about fourteen. Our existing rule says that instruction shall be given them "in the principles of morality and religion" from the Bible, and the whole controversy has centred round the question, What is meant by "the principles of religion"? I have contended all along that the religion meant was obviously the *Christian* religion, and the principles, therefore, those essential doctrines of Christianity which are common to all Christian denominations.

To permit a denial of the divinity of our Lord, or even a neutrality towards that cardinal doctrine of the Christian religion, when the New Testament is explained to Christian children, would be to do those children and their parents a great wrong, besides turning our Board schools into hot-beds of Unitarianism or even of infidelity. Secondly, as to the possibility or desirability of teaching the doctrine of the Incarnation and the Trinity to those of tender years. If we look at the Catechism of the Church of England we find that these doctrines are to be taught to children; the children's catechisms of the Church of Rome contain them, so do those of the Presbyterian communion; it is not necessary to multiply this evidence. The history, moreover, of the Christian Church furnishes us with instances of children who absolutely laid down their lives rather than deny these very doctrines. It is not necessary to be a greybeard or a philosopher to hold the Christian faith.

The whole of the "Religious difficulty," which the Board is taking such an inconceivable time to settle, is the result of the ridiculous attempt to force a common religion on the children of parents of every belief and no belief. I am not responsible for this folly, and I cannot be held answerable for its results. At the present moment everybody seems to be desirous, not unnaturally, that the Board should interpret the "principles of religion" to mean those of his own faith! All I am doing is to endeavour to save the rights of the Christian majority in the general scramble.—I remain, yours, &c.,

ATHELSTAN RILEY.

School Board for London, Oct. 13.

"JEWISH" CRUELTY TO CATTLE.

To the Editor *of the* Pall Mall Gazette.

Sir,—In reply to your esteemed correspondent, Dr. Henry Behrend—an excellent, good, well-meaning man—allow me respectfully to state that his alleged original discovery that "the greater vitality of the Jewish race at all ages is due in a very high degree to the careful selection of their meat supply," is a fad too ridiculous for serious consideration or scientific argument. It is an absurd and alarming anomaly, that a hired handful of *schauchets*—Jewish cattle-cutthroats and food spoilers—too often the mere "sanctimonious" sweepings of synagogues—should now blatantly pose, profess, and presume not only to dictate to enlightened, educated racial Jews, but also to civilized Christians and to humanitarian scientists on abstruse questions involving an intimate expert knowledge of the physiology, pathology, and bio-chemistry of living animals, as well as the complex chemistry and bacteriology of food and its putrefaction.

During August, 1891, in the Jewish press, I showed that the overpaid Jewish or *schechita* officials concerned in killing cattle and inspecting meat required extensive technical teaching and training. These Jewish baiters of cattle, beyond the knowledge of a little Hebrew and Jewish jargon, are often remarkably ignorant, incompetent men.

The Christian slaughterer of cattle seems better educated and infinitely more humane that the Jewish cattle torturer, who (especially in sad times of foreign anti-Semitic abuses and atrocities) is himself an increasing dishonour, disgrace, and danger to his race and his religion. These Jewish brutalized baiters and bungling butchers of defenceless innocent cattle, whilst they religiously profess to hold the eating of blood a sin and an abomination, nevertheless, like other orthodox conforming Jews, are notorious eaters of blood. I have proved that "Jewish" meat contains more blood than "Christian" ordinary meat. According to their religion, even the most orthodox of Jews may gorge themselves on the blood of fish"—aquatic and amphibian animals—or such flying insect filth as beetles, locusts, scorpions, grasshoppers, &c. In the matter of blood-eating, more Mosaic than Moses himself, I have long publicly advocated, on sanitary grounds, the bleeding before blood-clotting of fish; nevertheless, the orthodox conforming Jews continue to buy, cook, and eat fish full of decomposed blood. Accepting the accredited views of the ancient Egyptians, among whom as a quasi-royal prince (being the suspected son of Pharaoh's daughter), he spent his early life, Moses believed that aquatic and amphibian animals, insects, and reptiles were bloodless, or else he would have forbidden the eating of unbled fish and insects. Not alone have these erroneous views been practically endorsed in the Talmud, composed by Jewish rabbis, but also by many of the present Jewish clergy and their *schauchets*—approved and licensed cattle-cutthroats by the Jewish clergy—some of whom have solemnly assured me that amphibian and aquatic animals are without blood. The ancient Egyptians, among the dirtiest, most careless feeders of their period, thought, spoke, and wrote in symbols or pictures called hieroglyphics. Similarly sunk in silly superstitions, they supposed that salt was symbolic of sanitation and cleanliness. Hence the origin of the absurd practice of orthodox Jews, who still soak, sodden, and spoil in saline solutions their raw meat, the decomposition of which prior to cooking is thus artificially accelerated. Thus to the mind of the ancient Egyptian probably blood meant cruelty or ferocity, but of the poisonous putrefaction of food they, like Moses, seemed to have known nothing. Because of the pig's unsavoury habits, filthy feeding, clumsiness, ugliness, and discordant grunts, the child, even in the nursery, is taught in most countries and languages to look upon the pig as the symbol of dirt, though natural history abounds in other animals who are habitual gutter feeders and carrion scavengers. The ancient Egyptian Moses forbade the Jews to eat fish without fins and scales (oysters, shell-fish, turtle, tortoise, &c.), believing that such food would produce "leprosy." The Biblical "leprosy" evidently included almost every kind of skin disease and skin rashes generally. Moses also forbade his people to eat hares, rabbits, and all creeping animals without wings, probably because these foods were then supposed to produce various diseases. Indeed, the mere touching or carrying of a carcase of any animal considered unclean made the man and his clothes unclean until the evening, and until after he had thoroughly washed himself and his clothes. The Jews are also forbidden to eat the blood of beast or fowl. (See Leviticus vii., xi., xiii., xiv.) The whole and sole aim of the Jewish killing is to get rid of the maximum amount of blood. Therefore, as the Christian method gets rid of more blood than the Jewish plan, it is evident that even on Mosaic principles Christian-killed meat is more *kosher*, or clean, than Jewish meat, which, owing to excess of blood contained in it, is an absolute abomination according to Scripture.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

J. Lawrence-Hamilton, M.R.C.S.

30, *Sussex-square, Brighton, Oct.* 11.

REVIEWS.

"THE LOUVRE."*

"THE LOUVRE" is the first volume of a series entitled "Painting in Europe." At first we were inclined to think the translation of a catalogue of a picture-gallery something not unlike the ghost of a ghost. A catalogue is no doubt useful in a gallery, so is a soul in a body; but we want the body and we must have the gallery. Now in the Louvre itself excellent catalogues by Villot and others can be purchased. They are written in French, it is true, but most travellers know enough to understand the title and description of a picture which hangs before their eyes. For these reasons we were disposed to question the existence of a demand for more catalogues and especially for English translations. But further acquaintance with this book has shown us that it possesses advantages and that it is particularly suited for use in the gallery. In the descriptive part, the new catalogue sticks to the usual style—"On the left a man in a red cloak offers," &c.; while the short biographies of painters which were the chief feature of Villot's work, have been omitted. But in compensation you are told perhaps more of the picture, of its reproduction by engraving and photography, of its various prices, of its former owners, of its date and place of first exhibition, of its replicas, if there are any, and above all of critical opinion on its style and attribution. Beneath the usual description of a picture you will often find notes culled from Vasari, Crowe and Cavalcaselle, Waagen, Bode, Gautier, Fromentin, Bredius, Mantz, E. Michel, Villot, C. Blanc, and several other writers. About two thousand out of the three thousand pictures of the Louvre are thus described in detail. To the end of the book has been added a complete but merely titular catalogue of every canvas in the museum. This concise list follows the order in which the canvases have been numbered according to school, and thus it serves as a kind of index and a means of tracing pictures whose positions may be altered. But as the numbers by no means indicate the positions of works of art in the galleries, the succession of pictures in the descriptive catalogue follows the order in which canvases would meet the eye as you walk through the Louvre according to a pre-arranged plan. This will be a great help to visitors unfamiliar with the museum, and more especially to those somewhat pressed for time. Not the least attraction of "Painting in Europe" lies in the hundred illustrations which are to accompany every volume. Those from the Louvre have been fairly well chosen. They have been photo-engraved by M. Georges Petit, from electro blocks by Messrs. Braun and Co. To follow the spirit of the age, and cater for those who must be methodical even in the enjoyment of pictures, must surely lead to success. But we must not expect more from art made easy than from science popularized. By thus seeking to circumvent the dweller on the threshold of culture we create a machine-made lover of the arts who thinks he likes and enjoys everything when he has conquered in reality nothing but routine.

* "The Louvre." By G. Lafenestre and E. Richtenberger. Translated by Prof. S. H. Gausseron. (Paris: Ancienne Maison Quantin.)

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.†

WITH cholera at our very threshold it becomes a matter of interest and instruction to note what can happen when the fearful disease is present in epidemic force—when the soil, so to speak, is already prepared for its reception, and when, at least in some instances, it flourishes without check or hindrance.

The author of this little monograph has not only had unusually good opportunity for studying the behaviour of the cholera in a district favouring to the full its growth, but also was in a position to observe the effect, local and general, of those efforts made by the authorities for coping with the disastrous visitation of what proved to be the most fatal and virulent form of cholera that has ever visited the Russian Empire.

Much of the matter referred to by the author has already appeared in the columns of the *Lancet*, but we think he has done right to place it now in book form; and he has added much to that already published in the medical journal, supplementing the text with copious diagrams and maps of the afflicted districts. He states that owing to difficulties of language—to the medical world—Russia is but a closed book, and any information of scientific interest is usually received second-hand through the German press. The author has been an eye-witness of much he describes.

Many may but glance at the title of such a book as this, and feel, Of what possible interest to us can be an account of epidemic disease in Russia? But important truths and lessons may be learnt from its attentive perusal. We learn the cause of such a plague. We learn the characters of those surroundings which increase or decrease the susceptibilities of certain localities. We have vividly brought before us how an unsanitary district—one in which a total disregard of all the simplest laws of hygiene affords a hot-bed for production—can manufacture the specific virulent poison in enormous quantity, and then pass it on, bit by bit, along the great arteries of human intercourse, turning off here and there wherever a suitable nidus exists for its sumptuous repast upon all that is filthy and horrible.

The epidemic of cholera of 1892 reached the Russian frontier direct from Persia, first appearing at Meshed, from whence it spread to Kaachka, which latter place appeared to be the starting-point of inoculation for the whole country. "The epidemic spread throughout Russia with unprecedented rapidity, which may be plausibly explained as the result of the laying down many new railways." In other words, the railway was a rapid means of conveying infected individuals from one district to another. And as each district became a fresh centre, so the disease radiated off in all directions.

It is instructive to examine into the direct cause of some of the individual outbreaks. Thus, in the village of Vlyboyshef a labourer arrived on June 29; three days later he sickened, and died in the evening. The clothes he had worn remained in an outbuilding for a week. They were then washed in a stream from which the village drew its water supply. In a very short time cholera became epidemic throughout that village.

In another district five villages situated along the banks of the same stream were invaded by cholera. The infection was traced to the systematic washing of linen belonging to the earlier cases in the stream which provided the inhabitants of all five villages with their drinking water. No sooner was this practice forbidden than the epidemic began to abate.

Many more similar examples are given. They all support the conclusion that, once bring the infecting organism to a place, water is the main if not the only source by which the infection is carried from individual to individual. We are now aware that certain micro-organisms flourish and increase in impure water. "The cholera bacillus was found to flourish in sewage, being still present in large numbers after eleven months' residence in this medium" (Percy Frankland).

We have said sufficient to show the general scope of this little publication. We do not propose to deal with the treatment of the disease, or even the principles of prophylaxis ordered by the Russian Government. As far as they go they appear reasonable and efficient. But it becomes the old, old story of shutting the door after the steed has gone. Cholera—as, indeed, with all epidemic disease—must mainly be fought by prevention and isolation. We recommend the careful perusal of the facts mentioned by Dr. Clemow, by those who are interested and concerned in our own water supply. Apparently we are now for years to come in the hands of those water companies who supply us from the Thames. We would ask, is it possible that this river, with its countless sources of possible impurity and contamination, can under all conditions be rendered potable and free from infecting organisms?

On this count we confess to feeling pessimistic, and believe that we are perfectly justified in assuming that under certain well-known circumstances—flood water or interference with slow filtration—we have at our gates a means of infecting half London with epidemic disease.

† "The Cholera Epidemic of 1892 in the Russian Empire." By Frank Clemow, M.D. (London and New York: Longmans, Green and Co.)

SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND COUNTY COUNCILS.

WITH reference to the recent sitting of the Conference dealing with the precise position of Secondary Schools, it will be of interest to give some details bearing upon the relations of County Councils towards these institutions. It may be recalled that by the Technical Instruction Acts, 1889 and 1891, and, more important still, by the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890, the various County Councils throughout the country are empowered to pay large grants in aid of Technical Education, to educational establishments of every description. A recent return to the Science and Art Department gives statistical information concerning these subsidies, and from it may be gleaned, with approximate accuracy, the extent to which Secondary Schools have benefited under the provisions of the Acts quoted.

It appears that upwards of £40,000 has been voted by English County Councils within the last two years to grammar schools and the like, to assist in the establishment of laboratories, &c., scientific equipment, lectures, and other means of instruction. The West Riding of Yorkshire makes a good show, and the grammar schools of Bradford, Leeds, and Sheffield are said to the front, taking over £4,000 between them. Considering the question of technical education as a whole, it is found that in the West Riding over £60,000 has been spent during the last three years. As regards the resources of the County of London, it will be recalled that active work was postponed until the submission of Mr. Llewellyn Smith's report. Now that this has been published the secondary schools in the London area should not be backward in establishing claims to part of the £160,000 which in 1893-4 is at the disposal of the responsible authorities for the promotion of technical instruction.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

DRUMMOND, HAMILTON. *Herod, and Other Poems.* (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.) 8vo, cloth. Pp. 160. Price 3s. 6d.
A volume of verse.

GREENE, G. A. *Italian Lyrists of To-day.* (Elkin Mathews and John Lane.) 8vo, cloth. Pp. xxxvi., 232.
Translations from contemporary Italian poetry, with biographical notices. Thirty-four writers are represented in this handsome volume.

HOPE, NOEL. *Milliara.* (T. Fisher Unwin.) 8vo, cloth. Two volumes. Price 21s.
A novel.

JENNER, SIR WILLIAM, Bart. *Lectures and Essays on Fevers and Diphtheria, 1849-1879.* (Rivington, Percival, and Co.) 8vo, cloth. Pp. xii., 582. Price 21s. net.
A collection of all the papers which Sir William Jenner has written on fever. The facts detailed and analysed here every one been observed and recorded at the bedside and in the dead-house by the author himself, who has suffered from both typhus fever and typhoid fever.

JEUNE, LADY (Editor). *Ladies at Work: Papers on Paid Employments for Ladies.* (A. D. Innes and Co.) Large 8vo, cloth. Pp. 144. Price 2s. 6d.
Articles reprinted from the *Monthly Packet*. Miss Green writes on Journalism, Miss Boyce on Music, Miss Florence Reason on Art, Miss Charlotte M. Yonge on Authorship, Miss Grace Latham on the Stage, Miss Latimer, M.D., on the Medical Profession, and Miss Wallas on Teaching. There are fifteen papers in all.

MACRITCHIE, DAVID. *Fians, Fairies, and Picts.* (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner, and Co.) Large 8vo, cloth. Pp. 78. Numerous illustrations. Price 5s.
Written to prove the connection visible "between Fians and Fairies, between Fians and Picts, and between Picts and Fairies."

MALLESON, COLONEL G. B., C.S.I. *History of the French in India from the Founding of Pondicherry in 1674 to the Capture of that Place in 1761.* (W. H. Allen and Co.) 8vo, cloth. Pp. xvi., 614. Map. Price 16s.
A new edition, carefully compared and revised.

MEMBERS OF THE ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION SOCIETY. *Arts and Crafts Essays.* (Rivington, Percival, and Co.) 8vo, cloth. Pp. xviii., 420. Price 7s. 6d.
Among the subjects dealt with are Textiles (William Morris); Decorative Painting and Wall Papers (Walter Crane); Stone and Wood Carving; Stained Glass and Table Glass (Somers Clarke); Mural Painting (Ford Madox Brown); Lace (Alan S. Cole); Materials and Colour (May Morris), &c., &c.

MOORE, MISS. BLOOMFIELD. *Keely and His Discoveries—Aërial Navigation.* (Kegan Paul.) 8vo, cloth. Pp. xxviii., 374. Price 10s. 6d.
"It may reasonably be hoped," says the Rev. John Andrew in a preface, "that this volume may promote a deep interest in researches which promise so much as Keely's, and turn the attention to coming events which are casting more than shadows before. With this hope we commend it to the reading of the wise. Those who delight in yellow-covered literature may pass it by; it contains no plot for the excitement of such."

PEACOCK, H. *Yarns from Shetland.* (Lawrence and Bullen.) Small 8vo, cloth. Pp. 166. Frontispiece.
Fourteen short stories.

PEEL, ROBERT (Mining Engineer). *An Elementary Text-book of Coal-Mining.* (Blackie and Son.) 8vo, cloth. Pp. 284. Map and illustrations. Price 2s. 6d.
A class-book for elementary students preparing for the Science and Art Department Examination in Principles of Mining and for Colliery Managers' Examinations.

Pitman's Pocket Dictionary of the English Language with a List of Abbreviations in General Use. (Isaac Pitman and Sons.) Pocket size. Leather, gilt edges. Pp. 362. Price 2s.
Designed to furnish, in a form suitable for ready reference, a guide to the spelling and meaning of words in everyday use. We cannot say much for the definitions. No good writer would use "decipher" in the sense of "explain," "unravel," or "unfold." The list of abbreviations, again, is most meagre.

PLATT, JOHN JAMES. *Little New-World Idylls, and Other Poems.* (Longmans, Green, and Co.) 8vo, cloth. Pp. xii., 186. Portrait. Price 5s.
Comprises "The Lost Hunting Ground, &c.," "In War Days and After," "The Children Out of Doors, &c.," "At the Holy Well, &c.," "A Book of Gold, &c." and "Riding the Horse to Market."

ROSSETTI, CHRISTINA. *Verses.* (S. P. C. K.) Cloth, 8vo. Pp. 236.

SAVAGE, RICHARD HENRY. *Delilah of Harlem.* (Routledge and Sons.) 8vo, yellow boards. Pp. 330. Price 2s.
"A story of the New York City of to-day."

TYACKE, MRS. R. H. *How I Shot my Bears; or, Two Years' Tent Life in Kulin and Gahoni.* (Sampson Low, Marston, and Co.) 8vo, cloth. Pp. xiv., 318. Map and illustrations.

VILLARI, LINDA. *Here and There in Italy and Over the Border.* (W. H. Allen and Co.) 8vo, cloth. Pp. 270. Price 5s.
A collection of papers, several of which are reprinted from the *National Review*, *Macmillan's Magazine*, the *English Illustrated*, *Murray's Magazine*, &c.

Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. have added to their admirably cheap and uniform edition of Mr. Thomas Hardy's novels "A Laodicean" and "Two in a Tower." Neither is conceived or written in Mr. Hardy's best vein, and, indeed, both are comparative failures. "A Laodicean" is better than "Two in a Tower," which comes near offending a fastidious taste. But even "A Laodicean" is nothing to vaunt, which, as it opens so well, is disappointing. The volumes do not open very comfortably, and might have been allowed an ampler margin.

LITERARY NOTES.

A new edition of the works of Nathaniel Hawthorne is in preparation by Mr. Walter Scott, with a specially designed binding by Walter Crane. The novels and tales will be issued in monthly volumes, illustrated with photogravures from drawings by Mr. T. Eyre Macklin and Mr. James Torrance.

Mr. Elliot Stock announces "The Book-Hunters in Paris: being Studies among the Bookstalls of the Quays," by Octave Uzanne, with an introduction by Augustine Birrell, and nearly 150 characteristic text illustrations. The same publisher has also in preparation a new edition of John Hamond's "History of the Art of Bookbinding," to which is added an inquiry into the nature and form of the Books of the Ancients. The work has been edited, entirely revised, and greatly enlarged by W. Salt Brassington, F.S.A., author of "Historic Bindings in the Bodleian Library." This new edition will be illustrated with numerous engravings and photographic reproductions of ancient bindings. A limited large paper edition of the volume will also be published.

Canon Scott Holland and Mr. W. S. Rockstro will publish through Mr. John Murray a new and abridged edition of the "Memoir of Madame Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt, 1820-1851," written from manuscripts and documents collected by Mr. Goldschmidt. It will be in one volume, illustrated with portraits.

Messrs. Samuel Bagster and Sons have nearly ready the tercentenary edition of Walton and Cotton's "The Compleat Angler; or, the Contemplative Man's Recreation," edited, with notes from a naturalist's point of view, by Mr. J. E. Harting, librarian of the London Linnean Society. This *edition de luxe*, in two quarto volumes, will be strictly limited to 350 copies, and will contain over fifty illustrations, many being copies of pictures painted by John Linnell, senior, and etched by Percy Thomas, R.P.E. Some artistic drawings of riverside animals and birds by G. E. Lodge will also be a special feature of this edition.

"The House of Commons" will be the subject of an article in the November number of *Scribner* by Augustine Birrell, M.P., the author of "Obiter Dicta." To the same number Colonel H. E. Colvile, C.B., Grenadier Guards, who was recently sent into the border region of Upper Burma, will describe, in an article entitled "In Camp with the Katchins," his adventures among these little known people. Mrs. Delia Lyman Porter will also write on "Mr. Freeman at Home." Mrs. Porter spent several years in the historian's family, and enjoyed the most friendly relations with him.

Sir Henry Acland's book, "The Oxford Museum," containing letters from Ruskin and John Phillips, is about to be reissued by Mr. George Allen. The new edition will have a re-written preface by the author, and also the last words Mr. Ruskin has put to paper for publication.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons announce for early publication Mr. Theodore Roosevelt's new work entitled "The Wilderness Hunter," containing an account of the big game of the United States, and its chase with horse, hound, and rifle, accompanied by many illustrations by Francis Remington, A. B. Frost, and other well-known artists. Besides the ordinary edition, there will be an *edition de luxe*, strictly limited to 200 copies, each numbered and signed by the author.

Among Messrs. Seeley and Co.'s publications this season may be mentioned "The Riviera," consisting of twenty etchings and forty vignettes by Mr. Alexander Ansted, with notes by the artist; and "Round about Snowdon," consisting of thirty plates in etching and aquatint by Mr. Thomas Huson, with notes by Mr. J. J. Hissey. Limited large paper editions of both these works will also be issued.

An important contribution to the history of slavery in America has just been published by the Johns Hopkins Press, of Baltimore, U.S.A. The work is entitled "History of Slavery in Connecticut," and it has been written by Dr. Bernard C. Steiner. It would seem that Connecticut has little to be ashamed of in her treatment of the negroes. She treated them kindly as slaves, and freed them gradually, thus avoiding any violent convulsion. Through all the colonial period the State acquiesced thoroughly in the principles of slavery, believing that captives in war were to be treated as slaves. After a time, negroes were allowed to fight side by side with the whites and gradual emancipation was begun in 1784. When the formal abolition of slavery came in 1848, it found few to be affected by its provisions. From abolishing slavery within its borders the State went on to forbid the seizure of a slave on its soil, and then gladly joined with the other Northern States in the great struggle which ended in the destruction of slavery throughout the United States.

Mrs. Meynell has in the press a selection from the poems of Dr. Gordon Hake, who was a contemporary and friend of Rossetti.

A volume of short stories by a new writer, Mr. J. A. Barry, is to be published almost immediately by Messrs. Eden, Remington and Co. A preface will be contributed by Mr. Rudyard Kipling.

According to the *Athenæum* Mr. F. Leveson-Gower is editing the letters of his mother, Harriet, Countess Granville, 1810-45. They will fill two volumes. Messrs. Longman are the publishers.

Mr. Murray will publish, probably before Christmas, the Life and Correspondence of the late Dean Stanley. The same publisher will have ready next month Lord Dunmore's two volumes of narrative of his tour through Kashmir, Western Tibet, Chinese Tartary, and the Russian dominions in Asia. Mr. Landor's account of the Ainu and Lady Burghersh's letters will be issued in a few days.

Lord Brassey is going to collect and publish through Messrs. Longman his papers and addresses on "Work and Wages."

The demand for the October number of the *Pall Mall Magazine* has exceeded that for any previous issue, the whole of the edition being out of print within eight days of publication.

WATANABE SEITEI.

THERE are faults of taste common enough among us which a Japanese could not commit, and there are also qualities in our art to which he is almost dead. In Mr. Watanabe Seitei's work, now on view at 28, New Bond-street, you are never disgusted by coarse execution, ill-digested facts, and crowded inartistic detail; but you are occasionally disappointed by the flimsy emptiness of his elegant painting. The well-known Japanese traditional conventions of treatment, artistic as they are, sometimes fail to interest when they are employed upon bald and unsympathetic subjects. One may reasonably doubt, also, whether these delicately dicked lines, well-placed spots, and highly summarized washes so effective in the Japanese picture-book or scroll, appear to advantage in British frames and on British exhibition walls. Perhaps, too, the imposition of European ideas upon Japanese habits of art has not been altogether favourable to Mr. Watanabe Seitei. When he founds his practice entirely on native traditions we like him best. When he attempts what Corot or Whistler might have done, though always artistic, he becomes feeble and uninteresting. We take this as a proof of the many sides of art, and the many phases of human feeling. You may place spots beautifully, vignette a fanciful stream of nature with the nicest art, handle most delicately a still life or near-hand object, and yet miss the large realistic poetry of a natural scene. Can anything be more exquisite than the working out of the convention with which "A Pair of Gurnets" (14) have been treated, or the faint, beautiful suggestion of water in "Shoal of Fish" (94)? Could anything artistic be balder and more devoid of feeling for the facts or of interest in the place painted than "Rocky Islets in the Inland Sea" (38) and "River Banks" (64)? There is nothing here that does not show taste, refinement of execution, and a trained mind; but from a European point of view some of the landscape is empty and unprofitable. We think it only of those in which European influence is discernible. "Waterfall" (45), which is Japanese in feeling, seems to us about the best of the landscape. The flimsy appearance of others comes doubtless to a great extent from the white heavy frames, hung all in a row as if they enclosed powerful oils. It would be a great pity should this excellent artist pursue European aims any further. Japanese art based on decorative conventions and calligraphic formulæ will not easily lend itself to full-toned representation of nature. Moreover, why should an art capable of producing such results as "Crayfish" (39) and "Kingfisher" (78) envy anything we can do in Europe?

R. A. M. S.

The Wares of Autolycus.

On Soup.

"When all around the wind doth blow," draw close the curtains, build up a roaring fire, light lamp and candles, and begin your dinner with a good—*good*, mind you—dish of soup. Words of wisdom are these, to be pondered over by the woman who would make her evening dinner a joyful anticipation, a cherished memory.

Soup, with so much else good and great, is misunderstood in an England prejudiced against it by her fasting. Better is this matter ordered across the border. For the healthy-minded, Scotch mists have their compensation in Scotch broth; odoriferous and appetizing is its very name. But in England, soup long since became synonomous with turtle, and the guzzling aldermanic of legend. Richness is held its one essential quality—richness, not strength. Too often, a thick greasy mess, that could appeal but to the coarsest hunger, will be set before you, instead of the dish that can be comforting and sustaining both, and yet meddles not with the appetite. It should be but a prelude to the meal—the prologue, as it were, to the play—its excellence, a welcome forecast of delights to follow, a welcome stimulus to light talk and lighter laughter. Over *julienne* or *bisque* frowns are smoothed away, and guests who sat down to table in monosyllabic gloom will plunge boldly into epigrammatic or anecdotic gaiety ere ever the fish be served.

Magical, indeed, is the spell good soup can cast. Of its services as medicine or tonic, why speak? Beef tea gives courage to battle with pain and suffering; *consommé* cheers the hours of convalescence. Let all honour be done to it for its virtues in the sick room; but with so cheerful a subject, it is were pleasanter to dwell on its more cheerful aspects. When one gives one's self up to raptures of gluttony, the suggestion of illness or physical discomfort, proves, in grim earnest, the mummy at the feast.

More legitimate to consider the happy part it plays in the traveller's programme. And for this—it must be repeated, as for all the best things in the *gourmand's* life—one journeys to France. But first remember—that contrast may add piquancy to the French *menu*—the fare that awaits the weary disconsolate traveller at English railway station: the stodgy bun, Bath and penny varieties both, and the triangular sandwich; the tea drawn overnight, and the lukewarm bovril, hopelessly inadequate substitute for soup freshly made from beef or stock. At a luncheon bar thus wickedly equipped, eating becomes what it never should be!—a sad, terrible necessity, a pleasureless safeguard against pangs of hunger, a mere animal function, and therefore a degradation to the human being educated to look upon food and drink—even so might the painter regard his colours, the sculptor his clay and marble—as means only to a perfect artistic result.

Or, consider also, to make the contrast stronger, the choicest banquet American railways, for all the famed American enterprise, provide. To journey by the "Pullman vestibuled train" from New York to Chicago is luxury, if you will. Upon your point of view depends the exact amount of enjoyment yielded by meals eaten while you dash through the world at the rate of eighty miles an hour, more or less, and generally less. There is charm in the "coloured waiters," each with gay flower in his button-hole and gayer smile on his jolly black face; there is pretence in the cheap, heavy, clumsy Limoges off which you eat, out of which you drink, in the sham silver case in which your champagne bottle is brought, if for champagne you are foolish enough to call. But bitterness is in your wine cup, for the wine is flat; heaviness is in your breakfast or dinner, for bread is underdone and sodden, and butter is bad, and the endless array of little plates, elaborates with its suggestion of vulgar luxury and artless selection; and all is vanity and vexation, save the corn bread—the beautiful golden corn bread, which deserves a chapter to itself—and the fruit: the bananas and grapes, and peaches and oranges, luscious and ravishing as they seldom are on any but American soil. Nor will you mend matters by bestowing your patronage upon the railway restaurants of the big towns where you stop: the dirty, fly-bitten lunch counters rejoicing this summer in the ambitious name of "Columbian Restaurants," out of compliment to Chicago and its Fair. Pretentious, gorgeous, magnificent, they may be; but good, no! All, even the privilege of journeying at the rate of eighty miles an hour, would you give for one bowl of good soup at the Amiens *buffet*.

For, when everything is said, it is the soup which makes travelling so easy and luxurious in France. A breakfast, or a dinner, of courses, well-cooked, and well-served in the bargain, may you eat at many a wayside station. Wine, ordinary as its name, perhaps, but still good and honest, is to be had for a paltry sum whenever the train may stop. Crisp rolls, light *brioches* tempt you to unwise excesses. Not a province, scarce a town, but has its own special dainty: nougat at Montelimart, sausages at Arles, *pâté de foie gras* at Périgueux; and so might you go on mapping out the country according to, not its departments, but its dishes. These, however, would the experienced traveller gladly sacrifice for the delicate, strong, refreshing, inspiriting *bouillon*, served at every *buffet*. This it is which helps one to forget fatigue and dust and cinders, and the odious Frenchman who will have all the windows shut. Bouillon, and not wine, gives one new heart to face the long night and the longer miles. With it the day's journey is well begun and well ended. It sustains and nourishes; and, better still, it has its own esthetic value; perfect in itself, it is the one perfect dish for the place and purpose. No wonder, then, that it has kindled even Mr. Henry James into at least a show of enthusiasm; his bowls of *bouillon* never remain in the reader's memory, the most prominent pleasures of his "Little Tour in France."

Equally desirable in illness and in health, during one's journeys abroad and one's days at home, why is it then that soup has never yet been praised and glorified as it should? How is it that its greatness has inspired neither ode nor epic; that it has been left to a parody—clever, to be sure, but cleverness alone is not tribute sufficient—in a child's book to sing its perfections? It should be extolled, and it has been vilified; it should be sung, and it has been left to a parody; why should it be suggested but the baldest prose in the ardent worshippers? "Thick or clear?" whispers the restaurant waiter in your ear, as he points to the soups on the bill of fare. "Thick or clear,"—there you have the two all-important divisions. In that simple phrase is expressed the whole science of soup making; face to face with first principles it brings you. But whether you elect for the one or the other, this great fundamental truth there is, ever to be borne in mind. Let fresh meat be the basis of your *consommé* as of your *bisque*, of your *gumbo* as of your *pâte d'Italie*. True in an emergency Liebig, and all its many offshoots, may serve you—and serve you well. But if you be a woman of feeling, of fancy, of imagination, for this emergency alone will you reserve your Liebig. Who would eat tinned pineapple when the fresh fruit is to be had? Would you give bottled tomatoes preference when the gay *pommes d'amour*, just picked, adorn every stall in the market? Beef extract in skilful hands may work wonders; the soup made from it may deceive the connoisseur of great repute. But what then? Have you no conscience, no respect for your art, that you would thus deceive?

Tinned soups also there be in infinite variety, ox-tail, and mock-turtle, and Julienne, and gravy, and chicken broth, and many more than one likes to think of. But dire indeed must be your need before you have recourse to them. They, too, will answer in the hour of want. But at the last, they prove but make-shifts, but paltry make-believes to be avoided, even as you steer clear of the soup vegetables and herbs—bits of carrot and onion and turnip and who knows what?—bottled ingeniously, pretty to the eye, without flavour to the palate. One does not eat to please the sight alone!

When, heroically, you have forsworn the ensnaring tin and the insinuating bottle, the horizon widens before you. "Thick and clear": the phrase suggests but narrow compass; broad beyond measure is the sphere it really opens. Not in a single short column may all the thicks and clears be even catalogued. Another day, in another column, must they meet with the loving recognition which is their due.

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The Voices of the Week.

It may seem premature at this stage, before even the first blow has been struck, to ask who is to possess Mashonaland; but the question is put to-day by the *Economist*. The extract which we give below indicates the line taken by that journal. The *Spectator*, in an article on the coal crisis, sees no settled peace in the truce which is being secured in the coal war, while a peace which will last is essential to the development of English industries. The *Saturday Review* describes Count Taaffe's electoral Reform Bill as "a header into space." Resort to such a measure "would seem to show that to the Emperor and his Ministers the situation of their State is itself more nearly desperate than the outer world suspects." The *Speaker* tries to dispel "the Gladstone myth," which "represents him as caring little and knowing less of foreign politics." What the Welsh Separatists aim at, the *National Observer* declares, is "to set up a second Ireland on the soil of Great Britain."

The Matabele War.

"Fortune and barbarian folly may possibly save the Government from ignominy which is its due," says the *National Observer*. "For two months past every sane intelligence outside the Cabinet has recognized a reckoning with Lobengula as inevitable; to the unprejudiced it has long been obvious that to secure a final settlement of the business not a moment was to be lost. Under these circumstances true statesmanship would have extended the fullest discretion to Dr. Jameson, and supplemented moral support by prompt military preparations. Lord Ripon, however, has withheld both military and moral support, not only because he experiences the tremors of humanitarianism, but because he also fears the Aborigines Protection Society. The martyr Cetewayo was a Zulu: the Matabele are Zulus; therefore Lobengula's impis can ravage and slaughter as they please. The syllogism scarcely holds good in logic, but its rejection would have put Mr. Sydney Buxton to sore straits during the autumn sitting. Hence those querulous despatches, discouraging aggressive measures until the Indunas had given evidence of their hostility more convincing than the massacre of sundry Mashonas who had foolishly put their trust in Britain. With their natural politeness, the warriors proceeded to solve Lord Ripon's doubts by firing upon the Bechuanaland Police. Thereby they have extended the quarrel from the claim-grabbing Company with the 'murderer' Lendy as its characteristic instrument to the territories of an Imperial Protectorate—over niggers, be it understood, not Britons. Accordingly, Mr. Cremer's mouth is closed, and even Mr. Herbert Paul continues to worship Mr. Gladstone without sullying the whiteness of his soul."

Who Will Own Mashonaland?

The *Economist* does not see that the war with the Matabele could have been avoided, but it asks in whose interest is Mashonaland to be held once Lobengula's power is broken. "The war, though provoked by the savages, is obviously a war of conquest, for Mr. Rhodes has summoned all neighbouring Englishmen and Boers, and by his own method of paying them is to give them land within the conquered territory. That means a division of an enormous amount of soil, even if the volunteers receive less than the old ten square miles apiece which was the Boer unit of appropriation when they conquered a native tribe. So does the seizure of all lands upon which cities are likely to be built, and of all lands suspected, however vaguely, of containing mining privileges. It is a magnificent estate which Mr. Rhodes will distribute, and what we want to know is to whom it will belong. If it is to be retained by her Majesty's Government, well and good, though we fear the Queen's estate in South Africa is already too large for reasonably good management; but if it is to be handed over to the Chartered Company, then we are face to face with this situation. Her Majesty's Government will have fought a little war, sorely against its will, in order to enrich a company which probably intended the war from the first, and which will certainly not use its territory in order to enable Englishmen to found homes there. The Company will, so far as it can consistently with its pledges to its soldiers, keep Englishmen out of Mashonaland by charging high prices for land, and demanding on all concessions of mining privileges the preposterous royalty of 50 per cent. Where is the sense of an arrangement of that kind?"

The Russians at Toulon.

"The whole value of the Russian visit to Toulon," says the *Spectator*, "is the hope it holds out of a Russian alliance. Of course, that hope may never be realized. The Tsar has ends to work for over and above those in which France is interested, and these may make it impossible for him loan any which the two Powers can have in common. But the French people do not think of this. It is enough for them that there is a chance [that some day they may show that the Double Alliance is more than a match for the Triple Alliance, and so intoxicating is this hope that they act as though it were already realized, and boast themselves before they have begun to put on their armour, as though they were already taking it off."

The New Viceroy.

"Lord Elgin is a very respectable person," remarks the *Saturday Review*, "who bears a name of good repute and honourable record in the East, who has passed through the ordeal common to Englishman, and who has reached the age of forty-four without anything to his detriment, and with some experience as Treasurer of the Household and First Commissioner of Works to his credit. There is no reason why he should not make a very good viceroy, as viceroys go; and since the Government could not get any one else whom they would ask to take it, and would not ask persons who might have been disposed to take it, we may be thankful that things are no worse. For, though the poverty of the list of suitable candidates at Mr. Gladstone's disposal was very well known beforehand, and has been exhibited since in a way which should mortify the patriot more than it gratifies the partisan, it may be frankly admitted that the choice of unsuitable candidates was large and varied. With the example of his father to follow, and the example of Lord Ripon to avoid, Lord Elgin should do very well."

The Lull.

"This present lull, when the democracy of the three kingdom *reculе pour mieux sauter*, is deceiving a good many worthy persons," remarks the *Spectator*. "Mr. Courtney speaks as if the House of Lords in throwing out the Home Rule Bill had conjured away a bad dream, leaving 'immense contentment, satisfaction, peace and silence throughout the political world,' and there are many credulous folk who speak and think like him. Lord Randolph Churchill, who was also addressed at a meeting this week, is too shrewd a politician to share these delusions. He rebuked the *Times* for telling him he was 'slaying the slain' in arguing against Home Rule. Lord Randolph at least knows Ireland, and he, the Minister who seven years ago promised on behalf of his colleagues 'simultaneity and homogeneity' in the treatment of Ireland and England in respect of a 'governing' ment, fully understands that Irish affairs are not dead things, and that those who talk as if they had waved it out of court resemble Lord Cowper, who, in 1882, announced that he had driven discontent under the surface. That spectre is not to be so easily laid. Do what we will, the question, as Mr. Gladstone has warned those who have ears to hear, will reappear above the waves and presently to disturb the repose of Parliament. Home Rule does block the way, and will block the way. We shall certainly pass a number of British measures with the aid of the Irish members in the coming session, which the Lords may or may not throw out. But these will be but the merest earnest of the vast social reforms which are awaiting the hand of Parliament, but which cannot be touched until the Irish question is removed from the scene."

The Lessons of the Yacht Race.

"In common with all British sailors," says the *Times*, "Lord Dunraven may feel with pride that this fine vessel and most of his crew has won the admiration of American critics. There remains the burning question of administration of the centreboard so unavailable in established usage in Americans centreboards or keels. On this point the lessons of the America Cup racing have not yet been fully digested. For the present we can only say that the experience of yesterday's race does not leave the superiority of the centreboard so unassailable as the partisans of Americans would have us believe. Nor must it be forgotten that, although the *Vigilant* was a centreboard, the lifting up of which may have done her good service while running yesterday, she is not the centreboard sloop—a compound of skimming-dish and centreboard—which we have learned to regard as typical of American yachts. Probably the only safe moral to draw from the races between *Valkyrie* and *Vigilant* is that it is much easier to defend the trophy than to recapture it. To succeed in the latter task a yacht must be fitted to cross the Atlantic. To succeed in the former, it is not necessary to consider durability or staunchness, but only to construct a vessel which shall be a miracle of lightness and speed, calculated to stand the not too searching test of a single season in home waters."

TO HOLIDAY MAKERS, TOURISTS, AND TRAVELLERS.

It is generally absurd for a town, may have the SPECIAL EDITION of the PALL MALL GAZETTE, containing the LATEST NEWS, sent TO ANY ADDRESS in the UNITED KINGDOM, for delivery by the first post on the following morning, at the rate of NINEPENCE PER WEEK or ONE SHILLING PER WEEK to ANY ADDRESS upon the CONTINENT.

Pall Mall Gazette Office,
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The Tsar and Tsarina attended mass yesterday at the Russian church in Copenhagen, after which, accompanied by the King and Queen of Denmark, the Princess of Wales and her daughters, with other members of the Danish Royal family, they went on board the *Severnaia Zirezda*, known to us as the *Polar Star*, where lunch was prepared for the whole party. In the afternoon their Imperial majesties went to the ship-building yard of Messrs. Burmeister and Wain in order to lay the keel of a new yacht which is to be built with all possible speed for use next season. At the conclusion of this ceremony a visit was paid to the French ironclads, *Isly* and *Surcouf*, now lying in the naval harbour.

The Prince of Wales will be present at the wedding of Captain Baird, late 10th Hussars, and Miss Millicent Clarke, second daughter of Colonel Stanley Clarke, equerry to his Royal Highness, which is to take place next Tuesday afternoon at St. James's, Piccadilly. The Hon. Everard Barry is to be best man, and there will be eight bridesmaids. The reception is to be held at Mr. Rose's house in Piccadilly, and the honeymoon will be passed at Exning Park, Captain Baird's seat in Cambridgeshire, near Newmarket.

Prince and Princess Christian have been staying during the last week at Darmstadt, on a visit to the Grand Duke of Hesse. Prince Christian came to Darmstadt from Primkenau, the Silesian seat of his nephew, the Duke of Augustenberg, and the Princess had been staying at Homburg with the Empress Frederick.

The Duke and Duchess of Rutland have arrived at Belvoir Castle, Leicestershire, for the winter, from Longshaw Lodge, their place in North Derbyshire, where they have been passing the shooting season.

The Earl and Countess of Iddesleigh are entertaining a large house party at Pynes, their family seat in Devonshire. Viscount St. Cyres, the Ladies Northcote, and several of the guests at Pynes attended the county ball at Exeter on Thursday night.

Lady Victoria Long-Wellesley has arrived at 59, Portland-place from Stoke House, her seat in Sussex, near Chichester.

The Marquis Camden is entertaining a large party at Bayham Abbey, his seat near Tunbridge Wells, where he has returned after paying several visits in Scotland.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry will next week entertain a large shooting party at Wynyard Park, county Durham. Lord Londonderry's sale of Clydesdale horses and Shetland ponies is to take place on Friday at Seaham Harbour.

On Monday next Captain Bridgeman Simpson is to commission the *Ramillies*, at Portsmouth, as the new flagship of the Mediterranean Squadron.

Mr. Le Gallienne is the latest member of the "Sette of Odd Volumes." It is somewhat paradoxical that a club having a literary title should have attracted men of art and science like Henry Moore, R.A., Onslow Ford, A.R.A., Wilfrid Ball, Professor Sylvanus Thompson, Professor Francis Elgar, and Mr. Conrade Cooke. The Lord Mayor elect is one of the oldest and most popular members of the Sette.

The statement that Sir E. Watkin has purchased the whole of Snowdon is incorrect. The largest portion of the mountain still belongs to Mr. G. W. Duff Assheton-Smith.

Khama, the chief of the Bamangwato, who has placed his forces at the disposal of the British officers, has long been friendly to the English advance and to the British Protectorate in Bechuanaland. He is a Christian, with only one wife, and a very enlightened man. Selous in his book declares that but for Khama's aid, at a critical juncture, the Chartered Company's expedition to Mashonaland would have been most lamentably crippled.

"Just when we reached the Tuli," Selous writes, "and the panic among the coloured boys [because of the Matabele] was becoming acute, Khama sent a contingent of 200 men under the command of his favourite brother, Raditladi, to assist us in whatever way they were required. Thirty-seven of these men were mounted, and these I divided into four parties, each under the command of a white man (always a picked frontiersman), and used as scouts. . . . Besides the mounted men sent by Khama, there were more than fifty men armed with breechloading rifles, and these I employed in assisting the pioneers to make the waggon road."

Mr. J. G. Scott, Superintendent of the Shan States, who has been selected to take part in the negotiations respecting the Burma-Siamese frontier, is by no means an old official. Mr. Scott first came prominently before the public during the Tonquin War, when acting as a special correspondent. In 1886 Sir Charles Bernard, then Chief Commissioner of Burma, took Mr. Scott with him to that province, and he has since done excellent work in remote districts, in many of which no European had ever before been seen. Besides other publications, Mr. Scott has written a charming book, reliable as well as attractive, on the Burmese.

The oldest officiating clergyman in the Diocese of London—the Rev. James Jackson, Vicar of St. Sepulchre's, in the City, who is in his ninetieth year—is retiring. He graduated at Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1825, and has been vicar of St. Sepulchre's for forty-three years. The living is in the gift of St. John's College, Oxford. The church is famous for its bell ringing at the execution of criminals at Newgate.

Father Stanton, of St. Alban's, Holborn, is the guest of the Prime Minister at Hawarden Castle.

Young Welshmen are not afraid of the attacks of Liberationists, it appears, for no less than forty-seven students have entered this term at St. David's College, Lampeter, the largest number ever known.

Senator Allen and his fifteen hours' speech on the silver question have attracted considerable notice, and the "talk against time" is certainly a record one. But across the line, in British Columbia, a few years ago, a legislator beat this record by eleven hours.

A measure had come before the British Columbian Legislature, which had it passed, would have deprived a number of old settlers of their lands. Member De Cosmos was the leader of a hopeless minority. The "land job" had been held back till near the end of the session, and, unless legislation was taken before a given day, the Act of Confiscation would fall. De Cosmos got the floor about 10 A.M., and began a speech against the bill.

One o'clock came, De Cosmos was still speaking—two o'clock he had just exclaimed, "In the second place." At three o'clock he produced a huge bundle of evidence and began reading it. Twilight gathered; the gas was lit; members slipped out to dinner in relays; but De Cosmos went on. The night slowly passed; day dawned, and the majority slipped out in squads to breakfast; but the plucky Englishman held on until noon came to a baffled majority and one victorious man.

The victory had been bought dearly. De Cosmos' voice had sunk to a hoarse whisper, his eyes were bloodshot, and when the "safety line" of noon had been crossed the plucky fellow fell back insensible. He had been on his feet and speaking continuously for twenty-six hours, and had saved the little homesteads for 426 honest settlers.

There is a room in the National Gallery into which only the privileged may enter, namely, the Trustees' Chamber. Here, Sir Henry Layard, Lord Northbourne, Viscount Hardinge, Earl Carlisle, Lord Savile, and Mr. Alfred de Rothschild hold their meetings, and here, in a few weeks' time, the question of a suitable successor to Sir Frederick Burton will be settled.

The pictures on the walls are mostly Turners, which are more curious than valuable, for they include such prodigies as "A Night with Boccaccio," probably painted by the master after some rout; "Watteau Painting," more enigmatical still; "The Angel in the Sun," "Undine Receiving a Ring from Massaniello," and "Lord Percy Under Attainder," the last representing the unhappy Percy on the point of being deserted by three mysterious ladies.

Perhaps the chief feature of the room is a gigantic easel, upon which many a trial picture has been placed; otherwise the room is decidedly official in character, which, as far as Government furniture is concerned, is not saying much in its favour. A clock dated 1856 and a bust of the Duke of Wellington's brother are other adjuncts.

Publishers' Announcements.

MESSRS. METHUEN'S LIST.

MESSRS. METHUEN announce that they will publish on MONDAY a New Romance in 3 vols., by MARIE CORELLI, entitled "BARABBAS: a Dream of the World's Tragedy."

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NORRIS. **HIS GRACE.** By W. E. NORRIS, Author of "Mademoiselle de Mersac," "The Rogue," &c. Third and Cheaper Edition. Crown 8vo, 6s.

An edition in one volume of a novel which in its two-volume form quickly ran through two editions.

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THE WEEKLY SUN

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THE WEEKLY SUN

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LAST NIGHT OF A MODERN DON QUIXOTE.
Written by GEORGE DANCE, Music by JOHN CROOM.
LAST MATINEE TO-DAY, at 2.30.
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PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE, COVENTRY-STREET, W.—Mr. GEORGE EDWARDES begs to announce that the PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE will REOPEN TO-NIGHT, when he will produce an entirely new and original Musical Comedy, words by Owen Hall, lyrics by Harry Greenbank, music by Sidney Jones, entitled A GAIETY GIRL. The cast will include the following artists:—Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin (his first appearance since his return from America), Eric Lewis, W. L. Branscombe, F. Kaye, L. Bancels, L. D'Orsay, G. Porteous, F. Kinnis, and Harry Monkhouse; Misses Decima Moore, Juliette Nesville, K. Cutler, M. Studholme, L. Pounds, Mrs. K. Phelps, M. Hobson, B. Massey, Rose Selwick, V. Robinson, and Lottie Venne. SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Performance will begin at 8.30, instead of 8.30 as previously stated. Doors open at 8. Box-office now open from 10 till 5. Prices as usual.

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MEASURE FOR MEASURE.—Under Royal and Distinguished Patronage Shakespeare's comedy will be acted by members of the Shakespeare Reading Society on a stage after the XVI century model, packed with troops of spectators in the costume of that day, November 9th, 10th, and 11th. MATINEE, NOVEMBER 11th. Seats will be allotted in the order of application, made to the Hon. Treasurer, C. F. J. Jennings, Esq., 22, Woburn-sq., W.C. All money taken OVER and ABOVE the EXPENSES will be GIVEN to the SAMUEL BRANDRAM FUND.

PALACE THEATRE.—Open at 7.30. TO-NIGHT at 10.15, SCARAMOUCHE, Pantomime Ballet. Mdlle. Rigauti, Miss Hoby, Signors Balbiani and Albertieri, and Corps de Ballet. Kalkasa, Arbo, Troupe, Vesta Victoria, O'GUST, Lieut. Travis, Rose Dearing, W. Morgan, Ryland and Golden, Florrie Leybourne, THE EDOARDOS, John Callan, The Floradors, A PAL O' ARCHIE'S, supported by Miss Lena Delphini, Miss Ada Blanden, Mr. H. C. Barry, and W. Morgan. Last Night.—Manager, Mr. CHARLES MORTON.

EARL'S COURT EXHIBITION (POSITIVELY CLOSES TO-DAY, SATURDAY) and CAPTAIN BOYTON'S WORLD'S WATER SHOW (2,000 free seats). BANDS of H.M. SCOTS GUARDS, ROYAL MARINES, PIPERS, and DRUMS and FIFES of the SCOTS GUARDS, and FOUR OTHER BANDS. CLOSES TO-NIGHT. THE BRITISH ARMY QUADRILLES. Beautiful ILLUMINATIONS. Admission ONE SHILLING. Open 11 A.M. to 11 P.M.

LAST of CAPTAIN BOYTON'S
WORLD'S WATER SHOW,
WHICH POSITIVELY CLOSES TO-NIGHT.
TWO PERFORMANCES at 5.30 and 8. 6d. to 5s. SHOOTING the "CHUTES," 6d.
GRAND FAREWELL FETE THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING.

ART GALLERY.
NEW GALLERY.—ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION. OPEN DAILY from 10 to 6. Admission, 1s.
S. C. COCKERELL, Secretary.

HOTEL LIST.
BOURNEMOUTH.—THE HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, of world-wide reputation for comfort. Full South. Magnificent Sea Views. Table d'hôte. Electric Light. Supplies from own Alderney Dairy Farm. JOHN KILNER, Proprietor.

WEATHER FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.

South England (with London and Channel).—South-westerly and westerly winds, moderate inland, strong on coast; gusty, showery.

Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S Instruments.

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FOURTH EDITION.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE AMEER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KABUL, Wednesday.—Nothing new has transpired as to the matters of business which are going on between the Ameer and the British envoy. For some days yet the nature of the transactions cannot be published. All the members of the Mission are well.

THE BURGLARS AND LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S BUTLER.

RICHARDS WAS ON THE SPOT.

The burglars who on Wednesday night made an attempt on Lord Charles Beresford's residence, Park House, Ham Common, are probably congratulating themselves that they got away with all their limbs. Lord Charles himself was not at home, as has been erroneously stated. He and Lady Beresford are at Chatham. No doubt the hero of the *Condor* is bewailing the ill-luck that kept him out of an exciting little bit of sport. But if the gentlemen burglars had calculated that in Lord Charles's absence they had only to board his house to silence the crew they made a mistake.

THEY RECKONED WITHOUT RICHARDS.

Richards is his lordship's butler; but he is no common or shore butler. He is a British tar, and on the *Undaunted* was his commander's valet. At Park House everything is kept ship-shape. Richards is not only butler; he is boatswain, officer of the watch, look-out man, and gunnery master as well. When Lord Charles left home he gave Richards full instructions how to act in the event of burglars. First, he was to take the bull-dog revolver, loaded in five chambers with Eley's 450 ball cartridge; then he was to challenge the possible intruder to surrender, and in the third place he was to fire. "Aye, aye, sir," said the grim butler, grasping the bull-dog.

HE PRACTISED STEADILY.

He has kept himself in steady practice ever since, and through the middle of a chimney cowl on one of the outbuildings there is a little hole that speaks to the steadiness of his hand on the very morning of the burglary. He first took a practice shot through the open window of the butler's pantry and armoury.

On Wednesday night at about eight o'clock, when one of the maids came rushing down stairs with the information that there was some one inside a spare bedroom holding the door, Richards was all ready. Seizing the bull-dog from the pantry arsenal, he rushed up the main rigging three steps at a time, threw himself at the door, which the burglars had wedged on the inside, smashed through it, and was just in time to see in the darkness the figure of a man disappearing through the window. At the same time he heard another man ascending the further stairs. Up rushed Richards after him. The burglar had made his way through a trap-door on to the roof.

A CLOSE CALL FOR RICHARDS.

Richards went after him, and in his eagerness to follow nearly went over the side of the house. Fortunately he was able to hold on by a ventilation pipe and have a look round. Suddenly Lord Charles's daughter, Miss Kathleen, a young lady of fourteen or so, who had joined in the excitement, called out from the window of another wing of the house, where she had stationed herself as look-out man, "There he is, Richards! There he is!" And in the darkness and rain Richards was able to get just a glimpse of the burglar's arm disappearing over the ridge of the roof of another outbuilding.

"Did you challenge?" the *Pall Mall Gazette* representative asked afterwards.—"Well, I don't know if it was just the right challenge," said Richards, pondering the regulations; "I just called out, 'Take that!' and let pop.

Then there was a crash and a heavy fall. The burglar had gone overboard through the glass of the verandah in front of the house. Downstairs Richards rushed. The front door was fastened on the outside with string it was subsequently found. Richards got out by another door, and rushed, revolver in hand, out on to the lawn.

THE BURGLARS' TRIPPING-LINES.

Head over heels he went over the tripping lines which the burglars had set between the posts of the verandah. He emptied his remaining bullets into the shrubs around the lawn. But the burglars had disappeared. The next morning when daylight came there was blood on the verandah, where the burglar came through the glass. A ladder was found which had been stolen from Kingston, and no doubt brought across the fields. A piece of a broken knife was discovered inside the spare room window, through which the burglars entered. That was all. They got no booty, and were no doubt well satisfied to escape with their lives. Richards's only fear is that Lord Charles will reproach him for his bad revolver practice. But, as he says, he did not get anything like a mark, and with this same bull-dog he can knock the ash off a cigar at thirty paces. So, if any other enterprising burglars would like to have a try at Park House, Ham Common, they had better look out for a very dark night, when not only Lord Charles Beresford is away, but when gunner-butler-boatsun Richards is also out of the road.

Detective Pinson, of the Criminal Investigation Department, is on the trail.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were listed at the Admiralty yesterday:—

Captain George L. Atkinson, to the *Howe*, to date October 3. Commander Francis J. Foley, Lieutenants F.E. C. Ryan, Charles F. Henderson (N.), Odiarne U. Coates to the *Barracouta*, to date November 7; Alexander P. Davidson, to the *Active*, to date October 13; Gerald W. Vivian, to the *Alexandra*, to date October 20; T. D. L. Sheppard to the *Bellona* (N.) to date October 12; R. F. Parker, to the *Himalaya*; R. H. Gibbins, to the *Neptune*; F. W. Shortland, to the *Duke of Wellington*. Surgeons S. W. Johnson, to the *Impregnable*; Percy V. Jackson, to the *Excellent*. Engineer Harry T. Garwood, to the *Audacious*. Gunner G. W. Curle to the *Barracouta*; Midshipman Hugh B. Mulleneux, Naval Cadets R. J. N. Watson and F. C. Vaughan to the *Anson*, additional; Mr. Patrick C. Pounder, M.B., to be surgeon and agent at Morris Castle and Cahore, to date October 1.

AGAINST THE MATABELE.

DEMONSTRATION AT SALISBURY.

RHODES ROYALLY WELCOMED.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)
(By THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S CABLE.)

JOHANNESBURG, Friday Evening.—Mr. Rhodes received an enthusiastic reception when opening the battery at the Salisbury Reef yesterday.

He said that the demonstration indicated that while the pioneers of the country recognized their own hardships, they likewise recognized the fact that the Company had done its best.

When he (Mr. Rhodes) was there two years ago, the country was condemned by mining experts, but the Company's faith in the pioneers' energy, patience, and endurance had proved its value.

His endeavours had been chiefly directed so far to making the country accessible. The opening of the Beira Railway had completely changed the nature of the problem, and had made comparatively an easy task what had previously appeared an insuperable proceeding.

JOHANNESBURG, Friday, 1.10 P.M.—A correspondent who is with the force under Commandant Goold Adams, marching from Macloustie, wired last night that they were twenty-two miles on the road from Macloustie to Tati.

Commander Raaff had left the flying column to meet Khama.

The Bechuanaland Border Police are proceeding by slow marches towards Tati, where a number of white people are reported be laagered in anticipation of an attack from Lobengula's four crack regiments.

These regiments are known by the names of Imbezo, Insukanu, Inhlati, and Umkilyo, and they are reported to be moving down from the Shangani River.

The direction of their march has, however, not been ascertained.

Large numbers of the Cape Mounted Rifles are volunteering their services, but up to the present only thirty men have been accepted.

[The above telegram appeared in our later editions yesterday.]

SIR FREDERICK CARRINGTON'S OFFER.

Colonel Sir Frederick Carrington, of the celebrated "Carrington Horse," has made the following statement to a representative of Reuter's Agency:—

"I have offered my services to the Colonial Office to go out and raise men for the Matabele War, or to direct operations under the High Commissioner for South Africa, or to be utilized in any way required. I have, however, received no intimation up to the present whether my services are required or otherwise. I do not consider that there are sufficient men in the field if the Matabele are of anything like the fighting power I fancy them to be; and even if the small forces engaged are successful, I hardly see how they are sufficient to bring the matter to a decisive and quick termination. I cannot see any reserves or supports nearer than from three to six weeks. I may be wrong, but this is my opinion. I cannot believe in the idea of attacking a nation like the Matabele without having some reserves or supports at hand, either to remedy what might be a disaster, or to follow up what I hope may be a victory.

THE INSOLENCE AND DEFIANCE OF THE MATABELE.

"The time has arrived when no white man, and much less the Chartered Company, can put up any longer with the overbearing insolence and defiance of the Matabele. They must be summarily dealt with, and treated as the bloodthirsty savages they have proved themselves to be. The Chartered Company have been long forbearing with them, and the Matabele have brought upon themselves what is now occurring. Let the Government strike quick and hard, and not have a long dragging war, thus incurring the risk of other natives taking up arms."

IMPERIAL TROOPS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

It was stated at the War Office yesterday that the number of Imperial troops at present quartered at the Cape and in Natal (and therefore the nearest regulars to support the Company's columns and the Bechuanaland Police) is about 3,000, of whom rather more than half are in Natal under Colonel Tucker, C.B. The troops under this officer are the 3rd Dragoon Guards, a mountain battery, and the 2nd Battalion of the York and Lancaster Regiment; while at the Cape, where Lieut.-General Cameron commands, there are the 2nd Battalion of the West Riding Regiment and half of the 1st Black Watch; the only other Imperial troops at the Cape being garrison artillerymen and fortress engineers.

MR. H. M. STANLEY'S VIEWS ON THE SITUATION

Mr. Henry M. Stanley has expressed the following views on the Matabele troubles to a representative of Dalziel's Agency:—"The coming conflict is the natural outcome of the advance of civilization from the southern portion of the African continent. It was bound to be, and will surprise no one. The expansive, irresistible force of that civilization is gradually moving and deploying inland from the Congo, from the east and from the south, and has to encounter in its course the tribes of the interior. Of these the Matabele is among the most savage. South of the Zambesi they are the last organized remnant of the flow which occurred ages ago from the great central plateau of Africa. And they will now try the effect of that military organization in resistance to the whites.

INTRODUCTION TO THE WHITE MAN.

"When the tribes of the interior became acquainted with the white man, through occasional travellers and traders, they learned to understand that he was capable of building them better houses and better boats than they themselves could turn out; but they were slow to understand that his fighting powers were superior. Gradually now, after many severe lessons, it has dawned upon them that the whites are soldiers. But their pride is loth to admit this, and as with the Zulus, so we have here the Matabele banded together to resist the determined advance of the South African pioneers. Had the resolute fierceness of the Matabele been unknown to the leading spirits of the white colonists, then pacific measures might have been tried. Indeed, were it not for the young bloods of Lobengula, pacific measures might even now prevail. Lobengula is a man of sense, and is fully aware of the strength of the power against which he is pitted. But he may not resist the counsel of his younger men, the larrikens of his tribe, fierce, hasty, and eager to evince their prowess in the field. Consequently the South Africa Company finds itself forced, if it would have peace within its domains, to inflict a sharp lesson on the tribe.

NO NECESSITY FOR ANNIHILATION.

"There will be no necessity for annihilation, but a decisive defeat there must be. And I do not believe that men like Rhodes, Jameson, Selous, and others who have, so to speak, been brushing against these inland tribes for the greater portion of their lives, would have undertaken an expedition like the present without being sure of their ground. Lobengula will be severely punished, in my opinion, and if the punishment has been effective the remnants of his tribe will flee across the Zambesi.

"Once north of the river Lobengula may either decide to establish himself among the central tribes, where his strength will easily obtain him territory, or revenge may induce him to advance against Johnstone in Nyassaland.

"Of the result of the Company's advance, I repeat, I have no doubt. The fight may be protracted and fierce, but it can have but one ending. There is a stone set rolling on the African Continent which no black power may stay or turn."

THE PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.

The Grimsby town council, discussing the question of cholera last night and the heavy expenditure to which the town has been put, unanimously decided to petition the Treasury to make a grant on account of the money disbursed for the protection of inland towns.

BUDAPEST, Saturday.—Three new cases and four deaths occurred yesterday. In the province there were fifteen cases and eight deaths reported from eight communes.—*Daleziel.*

FOR THE AMERICA CUP.

"VIGILANT" WINS THE THIRD AND FINAL RACE.

A SUPERB STRUGGLE.—IDEAL SEAMANSHIP.

LORD DUNRAVEN INTERVIEWED.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

(PER THE ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.)

NEW YORK, Friday Night.—When the British cutter *Valkyrie* and the American sloop *Vigilant* met at Sandy Hook lightship for the fifth time this morning in the third race for the America Cup they found such a breeze as no racers for the trophy have seen since the famous day when the Boston sloop *Puritan* won the victory by a narrow margin over the cutter *Genesta*.

It was more than a breeze, it was a gale, fair in the east, coming from the edge of the great whirling storm of which the Weather Bureau had told. It was a growing wind from an ominous-looking sky, and every yachting soul who saw it thrilled with delight at the prospect of a keen contest.

Vigilant was promptly on hand at the line. *Valkyrie*, having had the ill-luck to break something about one of her throat halliard blocks, was late, and delayed the start for about an hour. Then the boats were sent away by marvellously good handling, and because *Valkyrie* is the quickest racer on her heel that ever competed for the Cup, she was put across the line to windward of the Yankee sloop by almost the length of the mark. The line was crossed on the starboard tack with both yachts under single-reefed mainsails, working topsails, and staysails and jibs. The day's race was to be over a course fifteen miles to windward and back.

The beat-out to the stake-boat was one of the most exciting contests of the kind ever seen. With a slightly larger jib than *Valkyrie's*, *Vigilant* seemed to outfoot the cutter, but she did not point quite so high as it appeared at each tack made. At last when the turn was rounded the foot of *Vigilant* about balanced the nose of *Valkyrie*, though the cutter really gained. She turned the stake-boat almost two minutes ahead of the sloop—a clean gain of over a minute.

Then came a most picturesque and exciting run. With her reef shaken out, with spinnaker and balloon jib set, and finally with club topsail set over the little working topsail—an old-time Yankee trick—the sloop slowly but surely overhauled her rival.

PLUCK AND ADDRESS ON "VALKYRIE."

Half way to the line the sails of the sloop took the wind from those of the cutter, so that the latter gave a tremendous flop a moment later. A good break was seen in the back of the cutter's spinnaker—a break that seemed to have been made by that flapping of the sail across the fore-royal-stay, though, indeed, some spectators think they saw the rent at an earlier and smaller jump of the sail.

Still the British captain was not at the end of his rope. The folds of his ripped spinnaker quickly fell over *Valkyrie's* bow, and trailed in the water. They were dragged on board and stowed away, and then up came a sail that looked like the balloon jib topsail. Even while the experts gazed it was spread as a spinnaker, and once more the plucky skipper was after the Cup.

It began to look as if his chance had not gone, or if so, it was lost only by the narrowest margin. Yet the accident happened at a desperate crisis, for the lightship loomed red only a mile ahead of *Vigilant* and with her club topsail now set above everything else, the sloop was flying on wondrous wings.

A fighting chance seemed to remain. Would the cutter get within the allowance? The flagship had already steamed on and taken her place at the finish, while the skippers of the excursion boats were crowding around bursting with anxiety. It was an hour that thrilled the spectators as none had done before in these races, for to the appreciation of the beauty of the contest was added the feeling of uncertainty as to the result. There was a hearty sympathy for the crew, who were fighting to the last though well-nigh overwhelmed by unexpected misfortunes. It was a magnificent spectacle, but it lost half of its worth by the ill-luck of *Valkyrie*.

AN EXCITING MOMENT.

When, with a marvellous burst of speed, *Vigilant* crossed the line, yacht experts and general spectators alike noted the puff of steam on the flagship that marked the moment, and with watches in hand they eyed the British cutter. The moments seemed to count up slowly, for a time allowance was to be calculated on even if the cutter was astern.

The time, though quick as pulse beats, seemed to pass slowly.

It did pass at last, and the "allowance" was gone. Americans breathed freely.

Before a minute more was over *Valkyrie* was across the line. She had been beaten by only 40 sec. She had made a noble race, and but for the loss of the spinnaker she would have been a winner by some seconds at least.

The shadows of the gathering storm had befogged the sun, and above the grey of the fog there were drifting black clouds. The waves rolled higher and higher and dashed their white crests in the air, but there was no radiance on the curling foam. As the race finished it grew quite dark.

The excursion fleet had tarried to cheer heartily the pluck of the British skipper, but once the line had been crossed both captains, with hurried glances at the darkening sky, headed away with one accord towards the port. Before they passed the Hook the lamps of shipping and beacon were lighted, and heavy squalls with rain drove all under the sheltering decks. The race had been the closest contest of the series, and because of the cutter's ill-luck it was the least satisfactory of all.

FIRST STAGE IN THE CONTEST.

The yachts, as they were towed down the bay in the morning, began to nod to the sea. Before they had turned into Swash Channel, and with only jib and mainsails set and their booms sheeted in over the rail they ran over their tow-lines with every flaw of the freshening gale. The skippers of the yachts and the Barnacles of the excursion fleet had wished for a wind, and for once they had been gratified. While yet the yachts were in the channel blowing out there was a breeze equal to that which had driven the yachts on Monday at steamer speed on the reach; and if the signs on every hand could be trusted there would be a better one before the flagship's gun was heard.

It was observed by the experts on their way across the lower bay that *Valkyrie* was towed up into Gravesend Bay, where she hoisted her main-sail, and afterwards, when they overhauled her in the channel, that the gaff was not right up by perhaps three feet. Some of the critics thought this meant a reef was to be put into the mainsail. That was a cheering thought, and when a little later they got out as far as the big white sloop and found a reef actually in her mainsail the prospects stimulated the enthusiasts to great excitement.

Then *Valkyrie's* mainsail was taken down altogether, and the enthusiasts felt sure that a reef was to be put in. But when the Press boat got alongside it was found that something had got broken in one of the throat halliard blocks. The break, however, was quickly repaired and the sail was ready to set again. Meantime, the flagship *May*, carrying the racing committee, had come out to the red hulk and stopped to the north of it. There she hung in the wind a minute and then ran up three little signals that told all that the course would be a beat due east of fifteen miles, and a run home again. About eleven o'clock she steamed to her place at the north end of the starting line and dropped her anchor.

Valkyrie was now coming up with her mainsail set with a small reef in it and her jib up in stops. By this time the big steamers of the excursion fleet began to arrive. The fleet as a whole was fewer in number, but it was astonishing to note that in spite of the Weather Bureau promise of rain and storm, the decks were apparently black with spectators.

THE RACE.

The signals denoting the course to be taken by the racers were run up to the maintopmast stay of *May* at 11 o'clock. They represented the letters "D. C. B." They signified east or directly out to sea, whence a rattling breeze was coming. *May* dropped anchor about an eighth of a mile north of the red lightship, and at 11.15 fired the preparatory gun. *Valkyrie* was then several miles to leeward of the starting point, and it was apparent that she could not reach it before the boom of the starting signal if the regatta committee decided to have the start at 11.25. The Britisher had been delayed repairing her throat halliards.

Vigilant was standing for the line, evidently getting ready to cross, when two pennants were displayed from the flagship. They signified according to the club code that the race was postponed. But the yachtsmen interpreted this to mean, no specified time being mentioned, that it was only a postponement till *Valkyrie* should be ready. The tug *Luckenbach* had already sped seaward, logging off the course. The flagship signalled a tug, and despatched her with messages to sloop and cutter, telling their owners that there would be preliminary, preparatory, and starting signals.

The preliminary gun was fired at 12.7, and the Blue Peter hoisted to the fore. Ten minutes later the Blue Peter was lowered, and simultaneously another gun barked and the red canvas sphere was run up to the maintop-mast stay. The yachts had ten minutes to manœuvre for the line. Each had a single reef in her mainsail—not that she needed it immediately, but because a falling barometer told each skipper that she doubtless would need it before the day was much older.

THE PRELIMINARIES.

Two minutes before the starting gun *Vigilant* ran up on the starboard tack under the weather quarter of the black cutter, heading north-east. *Valkyrie* made a short bound to port to escape a blanketing, and then dashed away on the starboard tack under the stern of the lightship. *Vigilant* was to the leeward on the same tack. She was a trifle too hasty, and to save herself the humiliation of going back and starting over again the boat was forced to head to the northward, taking the wind more abeam. She had to luff up just as she crossed the line, to prevent collision with the *May*. There was very little difference between the time of the yachts in crossing, but there was no appreciable windward advantage in favour of *Valkyrie*. *Vigilant* had lost headway in luffing, and she was at least 100 yards to leeward five minutes after the start.

The canvas carried by *Valkyrie* consisted of a single-reefed main-sail, working topsail, forestaysail, and small jib. *Vigilant* was attired similarly, except that she carried a jib about twice as large as that the Britisher displayed.

It was a question with many who followed the racers whether the larger head-sail of the sloop did not tend to make her fall off. She certainly was unable to point as high as her rival, which had the weather-gage on the Yankee by nearly a quarter of a mile. At one o'clock, when they were nearing Long Beach, the Briton stood up more majestically to her work. Her extra ton of lead had helped her immensely. Both yachts were heading about north-east by east.

KEEL VERSUS CENTREBOARD.

Valkyrie was about a third of a mile to windward of the white sloop, which was outfooting the keeled boat somewhat. The Yankee went about on the port tack just below Long Beach at 1.11, heading to the south-east, and three minutes later tacked on *Valkyrie's* lee bow within 200 yards of her. It was plain that what *Valkyrie* gained by pointing, *Vigilant* had almost equalled in footing. The American went about on the port tack at 1.17. *Valkyrie* followed suit a few seconds later and was soon 200 yards to windward of the sloop, which was forereaching on the cutter a trifle, but apparently not enough to counterbalance the black boat's windward position. The Yankee pounded the waves much more than the Briton.

The centreboard experts began to think that they had misjudged the ability of the new Watson keel. They were forced to admit that *Valkyrie* was an excellent boat in a sea. She made better weather of it than the sloop, but not enough up to that time to make the natives lose confidence in the centreboarder.

The yachts clung to each other like wrestlers, and at two o'clock *Valkyrie* was not more than 200 yards dead to windward of *Vigilant*. The gain of the cutter up to this point could be measured in seconds only. *Valkyrie* went on the starboard tack at 2.12, and stood for the mark. Some of the critics of *Vigilant's* sailing say that she should have tacked simultaneously and kept company with her rival. She stood on the port tack a minute longer than the cutter, then went about on the starboard tack nearly a quarter of a mile on the weather quarter of *Valkyrie*.

"VALKYRIE" LEADS AT THE STAKE-BOAT.

It was then evident to eyes trained to sea distances that the *Valkyrie* was about two minutes ahead of the sloop. The Britisher swept to leeward of the mark, and tacked around it at 2 h. 33 min. 4 sec. Her main-boom swung out to starboard, and she danced in before the increasing blast. It was a new experience for the critics to see a British keel vanquish a centreboarder in windward work, and they were not happy. They courteously cheered the Briton for her gallant work. Her stoutest spinnaker flashed out to port two minutes after she rounded the mark and flew down the wind. *Vigilant* had lost several seconds—so her advocates conjectured—by holding on to the port tack instead of tacking with *Valkyrie*. It was contended that she did not need to stand higher, as she had to finally tack around the mark. She did so at 2 h. 35 min. 35 sec., one minute and fifty-five seconds astern of *Valkyrie*. The American did not get her spinnaker out until five minutes later, but she had meanwhile shaken the reef out of her mainsail. Her spinnaker came out with startling suddenness and bellied so far forward that for a moment the hearts of the Yankee throng afloat stood still. It was the general opinion that the big sail was going to be blown away or the buckling spinnaker boom was going to break. The effect of the sail on *Vigilant's* speed was noticeable. Within five minutes after it was set she began to decrease the cutter's lead. *Valkyrie* set her big jib topsail to catch the wind deflected from her spinnaker; two minutes later, at 2.58, *Vigilant's* dusky balloon jib top-sail was broken out, and the boat, headed over toward the Jersey coast, came up on the port quarter of the cutter. She was surely closing the gap, and the talent on the cutter realized it.

TAKING ALL RISKS

While bearing down on *Valkyrie*, *Vigilant* had risked setting her club topsail, which she did in Yankee style, running it up over the working top-sail, thus losing not a capful of wind. There was sorrow on the British boat, and also on many of the attending American fleet, when at 3.10 *Vigilant* gave *Valkyrie* a blanketing.

The cutter's spinnaker was set aback, and the leech of it fell across the forestay and was ripped about a third of the way from the foot. It was a rent no longer than a man's hand at first, but the wind had within two minutes increased the length of the rent to several yards, and, to save it from destruction it was hauled down at about 3.30.

Two minutes later the light-weather Irish linen spinnaker of the Briton was hauled up from the forward hatch, and set on the fly. The blast bored a hole through the centre, and a moment later it split up the middle, and the two parts, fluttering wildly, were torn to ribbons. The plucky boat would not give up the chase, which had become a stern one, and the cutter sailed seven minutes with mainsail, working topsail, and large jib topsail only. Then she set another and much smaller spinnaker—or more likely a balloon jib topsail which was made to serve the purpose.

Vigilant, with every inch of her muslin bulging, was bearing home now too far ahead to be defeated. There is little doubt that she would have been beaten if the *Valkyrie's* first spinnaker had not been torn. *Vigilant* finished at 3 h. 51 m. 39 sec., and *Valkyrie* at 3 h. 53 h. 54 sec. In the run home the actual gain of *Vigilant* was 4 min. 8 sec.

She beat *Valkyrie* over the entire course by actual time 2 min. and 13 sec., and by corrected time 40 sec., *Valkyrie* receiving an allowance of 1 min. 33 sec. The official record of the race is:—

	Start.			Finish.			Elapsed time.			Corrected time.		
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
Valkyrie	12	27	0	3	53	52	3	26	52	3	25	19
Vigilant	12	27	0	3	51	39	3	24	39	3	24	36

TO THE OUTER MARK.

	Rounding time.			Elapsed time.		
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
Valkyrie	2	35	40	2	6	40
Vigilant	2	35	35	2	9	35

OUTER MARK TO FINISH.

	H.	M.	S.
Valkyrie	1	30	12
Vigilant	1	16	4

LORD DUNRAVEN'S OPINION.

Lord Dunraven is convinced that the race proves what he has insisted upon all along—that in a breeze *Valkyrie* is just as good a boat as *Vigilant*, and in a big breeze would probably show herself the better of the two. He expressed this opinion to friends on board after the race, and authorized its repetition at the Waldorf last night, when Mr. Maitland Kersey acted as spokesman for him.

"Lord Dunraven," said Mr. Kersey, "is satisfied that but for the accidents to *Valkyrie's* spinnakers she would certainly have won the race by at least a minute. When we were getting ready for the start," he added, "the shieve broke in the main halliard block just as we were raising the sail. We were compelled to lower the main-sail and get the carpenter to put in a new shieve. Coming down the home stretch, when we were setting the spinnaker there was a little tear in the bottom of the canvas as it filled out, and we had to take it in, intending to stitch it up. It split from top to bottom while we were at work and we substituted a big light-weather spinnaker. In raising this it got caught in a clip-hook of the jib topsail, and was torn into shreds. The block jammed after that, and we were compelled to cut both the sail and the tackling loose. Finally, we set a one-jib topsail, half the size of the ordinary spinnaker which *Valkyrie* carries. Five minutes' time was lost by these accidents, but in spite of that we were beaten by only forty seconds. Lord Dunraven is satisfied that but for that *Valkyrie* would certainly have won, for she beat the *Vigilant* fairly and squarely to the windward."

Lord Dunraven believes that *Vigilant* is a splendid boat—the best that America ever turned out, but he is satisfied that a keel boat properly constructed and handled, can go to the windward just as well as a centre-boarder. The race does not prove to his mind that the American centre-boarder is superior to the English keel racer.

Questioned about the report that *Vigilant* was partially disabled in the homeward run by dragging her centreboard, Mr. Kersey said that there was no such hindrance. As Lord Dunraven understood matters, there had been an accident, a slight one, to the working gear of the centreboard; but this was fixed. Mr. Kerr, who was on board *Vigilant* as Lord Dunraven's representative, reported after the race that he saw this working gear rearranged, and that the centreboard could be raised and lowered as usual. Mr. Kerr told Lord Dunraven that he asked Mr. Herreshoff if the centreboard was all right, and Mr. Herreshoff replied that it was.

AMERICAN CRITICS.

Mr. Iselin dined at the Knickerbocker Club after the race. He was, as a matter of course, delighted at the outcome, and believed that the result clearly proves that *Vigilant* is superior to *Valkyrie* in any kind of weather. He said, "The centreboard, which is heavy bronze, got jammed before the start, so that we couldn't budge it for a long time. It got jammed again on the homeward run, so that over twelve feet hung below the box. We dragged this over forty feet before we could get the tackle partly working again. We finally got only 5 ft. down, but it took a long time and we could only reduce the distance by inches. This mishap certainly retarded *Vigilant*, but it would be difficult, I suppose, for anybody to estimate exactly what the loss was. The centreboard certainly was out of order on the home stretch."

Mr. Iselin seemed to be surprised when informed of Mr. Kerr's state-ment that the centreboard was all right during the homeward stretch. He said that *Vigilant* would be taken up the river to-day and anchored off his country place at New Rochelle.

MR. WATSON INTERVIEWED.

Mr. George L. Watson, the designer of *Valkyrie*, saw the race from Commodore Morgan's flagship *May*. An acquaintance asked him at the Atlantic Yacht Club to-night if he was satisfied with the result of the race. "No," he replied, "I am just '40 seconds' dissatisfied."

It was suggested that in the other races *Vigilant* pointed higher than *Valkyrie*. Mr. Watson shook his head, "I don't quite know, and I am not sure she did. It struck me that in Monday's race and under club top-sails and three lower sails we pointed quite as high as they did whenever the wind freshened."

Mr. Watson fails to see that the races have demonstrated anything in the abstract in regard to the merits of centreboard versus keel, and he is quite certain a centreboard boat would be of little use in England no matter how well it was adapted for use here. On the other side yachts race in narrow channels like those about the Thames, Solent, and Belfast waters, and a boat with a board down drawing 22 or 23 feet, as *Vigilant* does, would be at immense disadvantage.

In Mr. Watson's opinion it is absurd to judge boats by one race or half a dozen.

"In England boats like *Valkyrie* and *Vigilant* might sail forty races in a season and at the end of that time five men would favour one and five the other. To-day's race was the only fair test *Valkyrie* had had. The breeze held true and was not streaky as in the other races."

He thought *Valkyrie* was hampered by lack of time in preparing for the contests, and that the crew was more or less disorganized after the voyage. Mr. Watson admitted that the lead added on Thursday helped *Valkyrie* materially to-day. Most of it was put aft, thus raising her head. He thought that *Valkyrie* would have won this afternoon but for the accident to her spinnakers.

"Yes, I know they got their centreboard fouled on *Vigilant*, which may have hurt her some; but except for our unfortunate spinnakers I am certain *Valkyrie* would have won."

He admitted that the accident was caused by setting the sails flying, and when asked why English sailors do not set them in stops, as is done on *Vigilant*, he whispered, confidentially, "You know that is the way Noah set them on the Ark, and we have only followed his example."

Mr. Watson does not think a challenge will be sent next year. It is a long trip. In his opinion Mr. John Jameson is about the last man who would think of sending a challenge, because he has too good a time racing at home to come over here for one contest.

COURTESY TO THE COMPETITORS.

Mr. Watson requested American reporters to-day to express his thanks through the press for the extreme courtesy with which he had been treated while here. He had the highest praise for American yachtsmen and their management for the series of contests for the America Cup. In his opinion it will be a long time before another challenge is issued for that trophy.

The *Glasgow Evening Citizen* cabled to Mr. Watson on Wednesday to ascertain whether despatches from New York were correct in saying that he admitted the superiority of the centreboard yachts. Mr. Watson made this reply to-day:—"All that I admit is that the particular centre-board *Vigilant* has beaten the particular keel-boat *Valkyrie*."

Mr. Iselin decided to-night to take *Vigilant* out of commission at once, and she will be sent to the Herreshoff dock at Bristol and laid away for the winter.

The Marquis Ormond and Lord Wolverton, who have been the guests of Mrs. Paran Stevens, sailed to-day on *Lucania*. The Hon. Mr. Langrishe will follow on *Britannic*.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

TWO EXCURSION TRAINS IN COLLISION.

NEW YORK, Friday.—A terrible accident has just occurred on the Michigan Central Railroad. Telegrams from Jackson, Michigan, state that two excursion trains collided near that town. Both trains were heavily laden with passengers, and it is feared that the fatalities are numerous. Many passengers are killed, but the exact figures are not yet reported. The causes of and responsibilities for the mishap are also unknown.

JACKSON (MICHIGAN), Saturday.—According to the latest accounts twelve persons were killed and twenty injured in the collision which occurred here yesterday between two trains on the Michagan Central Railway.—*Reuter.*

HOW THE COLLISION OCCURRED.

One of the two trains was standing in the station, having just arrived from the east, when the other was also seen coming in at a great speed. The driver had lost control over the air-brake, and could not stop his train, which dashed at the rate of forty miles an hour into the stationary train, ploughing its way underneath it, and throwing the cars in all directions. The havoc was terrible. Nine cars were completely demolished, the locomotive was smashed to pieces, one car was driven completely through the one next to it, and others were entirely overturned. The two trains were crowded with hundreds of excursionists, and it is surprising that the loss of life was not much greater than was actually the case. It has now been ascertained that eighteen persons were killed outright, and that thirty-four were injured. Many of the latter cannot recover from their terrible hurts. This is the first serious accident which has occurred on the Michigan Central Railroad for fourteen years.

GREAT STORM IN THE UNITED STATES.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION CRIPPLED.

NEW YORK, Saturday.—The storm which was announced as arriving from the Bahamas broke yesterday evening, causing great damage, and seriously crippling telegraphic communication. The Western Union Telegraph Company have no wire standing between New York and Philadelphia, or New York and Washington. To the West the state of affairs is almost as bad. A few wires are up, but the atmospheric conditions are such that little business could be done. With the Postal Company the situation is about as bad.—*Reuter.*

THE CIVIL WAR IN BRAZIL.

DECREE ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

The Government has just issued the following Decree:—"The Vice President of the Republic, considering that—

"1. The national flag, which symbolizes and expresses the legal personality of the Union, the perpetuity and integrity of the country, as well as its national sovereignty, is extended only to vessels legally and legitimately entitled to hoist it—the sign of the natural and patriotic bond which unites them to the territory of the Republic and to the Constitutional organs of Sovereignty.

"2. The right of hoisting the national flag implies the right to judicial protection, and in the case of war vessels the right to represent the armed force of the country.

"3. The military and naval forces, forming as they do permanent national institutions, for the defence of the country and the maintenance of its laws, should support the Constitution.

"4. Departing from their duty, as fixed by the Constitution, various ships belonging to the National Fleet having seized a certain number of merchant vessels and transformed them into warships, have, since September 6 last, committed acts of hostility against the Constitutional Government of the country, its inoffensive population, and against public and private property.

"5. This portion of the fleet has therefore betrayed the Constitution, and by continuing to make use of the national flag it is appropriating an emblem to which it has no right, and is guilty of committing criminal acts under its ægis.

"6. It is the duty of the Executive Government, which derives its power from the constitutionally expressed will of the people, to maintain the inviolability and the international and judicial personality of the Republic, and to safeguard the honour of the national flag.

"7. The Government has, in consequence, issued the following Decree:—

"'In pursuance of Article X. of the Constitution, are declared debarred from their public, private, and International rights, their immunities, and from National protection:

"'(a) Such war vessels which, under the leadership of Rear-Admiral Custodio Jose de Mello, have, since September 6 last, revolted, in the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, against the Constitution of the Republic and the legal authorities.

"'(b) Such merchant ships and all other craft which have been armed and used by the rebels against the Government.

"'(c) All ships and permanent and temporary fortifications which have participated in the Rebellion.

MOSLEM FEAST OF THE MOOLOOD.

ANTI-EUROPEAN DEMONSTRATION.

TANGIER, Saturday.—Advices from Fez state that the festivities in connection with the Moslem Feast of Moolood, or birthday of the prophet have this year been attended with some regrettable occurrences. The evening previous to the feast, the European cook of the United States dragoman, who is at present on a special mission to Fez, was stoned near the arms factory by a mixed crowd. Next morning a French artist, one of the American dragoman's party, rode out to see the procession of the various authorities and soldiers, and on his way back spent some time in sketching the performers at the "powder play." In the afternoon the artist returned to the same spot, but the crowd seemed to have become irritated, and after some hooting and shouting began to throw stones. Fortunately, owing to the intervention of a Moorish soldier and a courier in the employment of one of the foreign postal agencies in Fez, the artist succeeded in getting away without serious injury. The Moorish authorities have arrested several of the principal offenders, and they are still in prison. These assaults did not occur in the Fez city proper, but in the suburb of New Fez, which is largely frequented during festival times by tribesmen from the surrounding districts.—*Reuter.*

THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN FETES.

PARIS, Saturday.—Franco-Russian festivities took place at Havre, Troyes, and Cherbourg yesterday, the visit of the Russian Squadron to Toulon being celebrated with great animation. The utmost enthusiasm is manifested in all parts of France. Baron Mohrenheim, the Russian Ambassador, has received an official despatch announcing that Admiral Avellan has selected fifty officers who are to accompany him to Paris. All the newspapers this morning are agreed that the fetes at Toulon have so far proved a magnificent success.

THE RETURN OF LIEUTENANT MIZON.

PARIS, Saturday.—The *Politique Coloniale* to-day announces that Lieutenant Mizon, the explorer, arrived at Kotonou on Tuesday, the 10th inst., on board the *Mosco*, one of the boats with which he ascended the Niger. The journal adds that Lieutenant Mizon embarked on board the steamer *Liban* on Thursday on his return to France.—*Reuter.*

THE VATICAN BUDGET.

The Vatican Budget for 1894 shows an estimated ordinary income of 8,235,400 lire, and expenditure 8,200,000 lire.

SPAIN AND THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

MADRID, Saturday.—The Council of Ministers has definitely approved the plan for the construction of the Aquariack fort. Any opposition offered by the Sultan of Morocco will be regarded by Spain as tantamount to a defiance, and energetic measures may be considered advisable to bring him to reason. Senor Gonzales declines to withdraw his resignation of the Ministry of the Interior.—*Dalziel.*

THE NEW OSTEND STEAMER IN COLLISION

SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

DOVER, Saturday (Special).—While crossing from Ostend to Dover during a gale early this morning, the new Ostend steamer, *Marie Henriette* ran into and sunk a barque, supposed to be of Danish nationality. There were thirty passengers on board the *Marie Henriette*, and there was a good deal of alarm and excitement among them, until they were assured that no serious injury had been sustained by the steamer. The crew of the mail packet are extremely reticent about the matter, but from what could be learned from the passengers, the steamer appears to have gone nearly clean through the sailing-vessel, for she sank out of sight almost immediately. The steamer cruised about the spot for an hour, but only succeeded in rescuing one of the crew; the rest went down with the ship. Cries were heard, but no help could reach them in time, although the commander of the *Ostend* steamer, Captain Romain, did all he could to save life. The crew would number eight or ten all told. The poor fellow picked up was on a piece of wreckage, and quite insensible. He was then taken on board the ship, where he still remains in an unconscious semi-delirious state. The *Marie Henriette* is the last new steamer added to the fleet, and only commenced running late this summer. She is the most powerful boat in the service, travelling twenty-two knots per hour. The steamer has sustained scarcely any injury, showing that she must have made a clean cut through the sailing vessel.

THE GREENWICH WORKHOUSE EPIDEMIC.

A MEDICAL INVESTIGATION.

Three doctors from the Local Government Board were engaged yesterday with Dr. Burney, the medical superintendent, and Dr. Keats, the junior assistant medical officer of Greenwich Workhouse, in making an inquiry into the cause of the epidemic in that institution. The medical gentlemen will resume their investigations this morning in the hope of ascertaining the cause, and whether the cases are contagious. They have also ordered all the persons affected to be isolated. Up to the present only one of the officials has been attacked, while of the inmates prostrated by the illness women form the chief number.

THE COAL CRISIS.

DURHAM MINERS HEDGING.

The Durham Miners' Federation has issued a circular to its members practically advising them to accept the owners' offer of a temporary advance of 5 per cent. The circular points out that the acceptance of the owners' offer will not prevent a demand for its continuance or a subsequent demand for a further increase.

COLLIERY ACCIDENT IN LANCASHIRE.

MANCHESTER, Saturday (Special).—The Lea Queen Collieries, St. Helens, were this morning the scene of a terrible accident. A new shaft was being sunk and the blasting operations were in progress, when a premature explosion happened and about a dozen men were prostrated. Eight are already in hospital, suffering from fearful injuries. The life of several of the injured is despaired of.

INSPECTING THE LONDON THEATRES.

The nature of the County Council's forthcoming inspection of the London theatres is of a confidential character, and will form the basis of a report in due course, to the Lord Chamberlain, and possibly to the Council itself.

AN ACTRESS'S HUSBAND IN A DIVORCE SUIT.

Messrs. Lewis and Lewis to-day notify Mr. Nicholas Devereux, late of Grenville Lodge, Fairmile, Henley, by public advertisement, that a citation was issued at the instance of Mr. Frederick Romer, of 23, Avenue road, St. John's wood, calling upon Him to appear to answer the petition filed by Mr. Romer praying for a dissolution of his marriage. Mr. Devereux is the husband of a well-known London actress, who has identified herself with talented representations of ingenue roles.

THE FLUSHING MAIL PACKET IN COLLISION.

Some further particulars were made known at Queenborough yesterday respecting a collision which occurred off the North Foreland on Thursday between the Royal Zeeland steamship Company's mail packet *Princes Marie* and a schooner, believed to be *Star of the Ocean*, bound from Shields to Ramsgate with coals. The accident occurred about 1 A.M. in very misty weather The mail packet was bound from Flushing to Queenborough, and it is said that the light of the sailing vessel was not seen until after the collision took place. The mail packet lowered a boat as soon as possible after the ships separated, but could not find any trace of the vessel with which they had been in collision, and it was believed to have foundered with all hands. The mail-packet's paddle-box was damaged, and the stock of her bow-anchor was also carried away. Her captain hove to for temporary repairs, and as soon as these were executed the *Princes Marie* resumed her voyage to the Medway, entering Queenborough Swale about eight hours late. After the disembarkation of the passengers and mails, the repairs to the *Princes Marie* were taken in hand, and were completed in time for her to proceed to Holland with yesterday's mails. After her departure information reached Queenborough that the *Star of the Ocean* was struck off the North Foreland on Thursday morning, and from the description of the ship it is considered certain that she was the vessel with which the *Princes Marie* was in collision. The *Star of the Ocean*, which foundered, had a crew of seven men, two of whom were picked up by the steamship *City of London*, one of them dying a few minutes after he was taken out of the water.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD ON PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Presiding at a gymnastic display by the members of the Central Young Men's Christian Association, at their gymnasium in Long Acre last night, Lord Charles Beresford said that some men had more energy than others, but whatever it was it was expended in one direction or another. It might be used in the manly, and healthful way of which they had seen an exhibition that night, or in other directions that they deplored. It was to encourage young men in a manly direction that such institutions as these were brought before the public While a member of the House of Commons he took much trouble to get physical exercise regarded and recognized as a national question. Now we had a developed system of local government, and the county councils were the proper medium by which such desirable innovations should be brought about. Our great German ally had risen to the importance of the question, and he was told by his German friends and also by officers in the British navy that an enormous improvement in the physique of young Germans had taken place since the Government had patronized and assisted physical culture. So far as British soldiers and sailors were concerned, they were as good as they ever were. But what they had to remember was that other nations were advancing; therefore it was imperative to encourage the existence of such organizations as that which had brought them together, which so greatly helped to develop the energy, determination, and manliness which had always been the proud characteristics of the British race.

PREACHERS FOR TO-MORROW.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—The Rev. W. H. Milman, 10.30; Canon G. F. Browne, 3.15; the Dean of Chester, 7.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—The Rev. W. H. E. M'Knight, 10; Canon Prothero, 3.

TEMPLE CHURCH.—Dr. Vaughan, 11; the Rev. S. A. Alexander, 3.

CHAPEL ROYAL, Savoy.—Canon Columbine, 11.30; the Rev. Corrie Jackson, 7.

ST. MARGARET'S, Westminster.—Archdeacon Farrar, 11; the Rev. A. G. Bowman, 7.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL CHAPEL.—The Rev. A. R. Buckland, 11.

CHRIST CHURCH, Westminster Bridge-road.—The Rev. F. B. Meyer, 11 and 6.30; (men only), 3.30.

THEISTIC CHURCH, Swallow-street, Piccadilly.—The Rev. Charles Voysey, 11 and 7.

WESLEYAN WEST LONDON MISSION.—St. James's Hall: The Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, 11; the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, 3.30 (Conference—"George Fox the Quaker"), and Prince's Hall, Piccadilly: The Rev. W. A. Taylor, 7.

SOUTH KENSINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Emperor's-gate, Gloucester-road.—The Rev. Robert Milne, 11 and 7.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Regent-square.—The Rev. Alexander Connell, 11 and 7.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, Gordon-square.—Subject: "The Christ" of the Bible."—St. Luke xxiv., 37, 7.

PRO-CATHEDRAL, Kensington.—Right Rev. Monsignor Moore, M.A., 11; Rev. W. Croke Robinson, M.A., 7.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Bloomsbury.—Rev. A. B. Boyd-Carpenter, 11 and 7.

BORD'S PIANOS.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 12s. per month (Second-hand 15s. 6d. per month), on the THREE YEARS SYSTEM. Illustrated List free of CHAS. STILES and Co., 62, Southampton-street, Holborn, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

THE "GAIETY GIRL" AT THE PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.

Mr. Edwards, minor acting manager for Mr. George Edwardes at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, informed our representative this morning that "A Gaiety Girl" will be produced to-night, as announced. Mr. George Edwardes who went to Devonshire yesterday to interview Mr. Piggott, who had refused his licence for the production of the piece, telegraphs this morning that he has satisfactorily arranged the matter.

A MUSIC-HALL ARTISTE AND HER CABMAN.

PAYMENT IN MONEY AND KIND.

Miss Eva Lester, a music-hall artiste, was summoned at Lambeth police court yesterday by a cabman named Parsons for 25s. cab fare. The complainant stated that he took the defendant up at the Horns, Kennington, about three o'clock in the afternoon, and drove her about until nearly one o'clock the next morning. The last call was at the Horns, which they left at closing time. The defendant had not paid him a penny. The defendant said she engaged the complainant between three and four o'clock in the afternoon. He put her down at her house between six and seven. She then asked him what his fare was, and he replied, "Well, 7s. won't hurt you, will it, Miss Lester?" She paid him 7s. and gave him a brandy-and-soda. He said he felt hungry, and she told him to go into the kitchen and have a mutton chop. About half-past seven she was going out with her dressmaker. The defendant then told her not to walk, and said he would drive her about as long as she liked, as she had been very kind to him. He drove her from place to place, and set her down at her house in Hilda-road, Brixton, about one o'clock. He did not ask for any money, but said he would call in the morning to see how she was. The defendant's dressmaker gave corroborative evidence; but the complainant, recalled, positively denied that he received 7s. Mr. Biron said he considered the 7s. settled the account up to six, and that the mutton chop and brandy-and-soda squared it up to eight (laughter), but the defendant must pay for the remainder of the evening. He made an order for the payment of 12s. 6d. and 5s. costs.

THE MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY AT LEEDS.

DEATH OF MRS. THOMPSON.

A Leeds correspondent telegraphs: Mrs. Thompson, who was found terribly injured by the side of her murdered husband in a house at Kirkstall-road on Thursday, died at the Leeds Infirmary this morning. She never regained consciousness, and was therefore unable to give any account of the tragedy.

THE CITY MARSHALSHIP.

The officers and clerks of the Committee of the Corporation met yesterday to consider the applications for the office of City Marshal, rendered vacant by the death of Captain Richey. There were, in the end, seventy-five candidates. The committee, as a result, selected six candidates for the ultimate choice of the Common Council on the 16th inst.—namely, Major O. E. M. Davies (Cheshire Regiment), Colonel Sir Craven Goring, Major J. C. Ker-Fox (South Staffordshire Regiment), Major A. M. Maunsell (Royal Munster Fusiliers), Captain Maydwell Parsons (Royal Fusiliers), and Captain Sir Simeon Stuart (5th Dragoon Guards).

CAPTAIN BOYTON AND HIS LADY SWIMMERS.

Yesterday afternoon, at the Brompton County Court, before his Honour Judge Stonor and a special jury, the case of Dominie v. The World's Water Syndicate Company came on for hearing. The plaintiff was Miss Nelie Dominie, a lady swimmer, of Keswick House, 33, Lillie-road, West Brompton, and she sued Captain Paul Boyton, of the above company, for £30 for wrongful disnissal. Counsel for the plaintiff, in opening the case, said that his client was engaged in May last by Captain Boyton to perform as a lady swimmer until the end of the show, and an agreement was signed. One rule read that if she did not perform the duties assigned by the management she was liable to instant dismissal; another read that if the performer was found to be incompetent, she was liable to dismissal at the end of the first week. The meaning of that was obvious. It did not take a week to find out whether a person was competent or not, and if they were employed after that period they were entitled to some notice. He detailed the duties assigned to his client, namely, coming down the chute in costume, to swim in races, and to take part in ornamental swimming and diving. Miss Dominie took part in this at over 70 performances, and was then told she would be no longer required. Captain Boyton was communicated with, and as no redress could be obtained these proceedings were started. As to the rules was that no lady swimmer was to stand on the bottom of the lake on a penalty of 1s. fine. He contended that neither of these rules had been infringed, and consequently his client was deserving of damages. He drew the attention of his honour to the fact that Captain Boyton had tried to damage Miss Dominie's character by stating in an affidavit that her performance was such as to lower the standard of the show. This was, however, withdrawn. Mr. Richards, for the defendants, contended that the plaintiff should have first submitted the case for arbitration, and quoted the case of "Dalton v. Fitzgerald," heard before Chief Justice Coleridge in the Exchequer Court of Appeal, in support of his view, and urged that consequently no cause of action could arise till this had been done. After hearing arguments on both sides, his honour ruled in favour of plaintiff. Mr. Richards then suggested a compromise and eventually a verdict was agreed to for the plaintiff for £22 10s. with costs, to be paid within fourteen days. On the application of counsel for the defendant his honour ordered the money to remain in court until November 1 to allow time to appeal if necessary.

AILING AND CONVALESCENT.

PRINCE BISMARCK.—Still making satisfactory progress.
MARSHAL MACMAHON.—Condition not so favourable.
M. DE LESSEPS.—Is able to leave his room.
MR. T. SIDNEY COOPER, R.A.—Strength maintained.

IN THE BANKRUPTCY COURT TO-DAY.

FAILURE OF A WAREHOUSEMAN.

The Official Receiver to-day issued a summary of the accounts of B. Kaston, trading as a warehouseman, at 4, Bread-street, Cheapside. The liabilities amount to £12,152, of which £11,673 are unsecured, and the assets are estimated at £5,494. The debtor, who commenced business originally in 1864, has expressed his intention of submitting a proposal to his creditors.

THIS MORNING'S WEATHER REPORTS.

AT 8 A.M.—Newhaven, N.W., unsettled, rough, 55; Ryde, S.W., cloudy, moderate, 57; Worthing, W.S.W., rain, mild, rough, 59.

AT 9.0 O'CLOCK.—Aberystwyth, slightly, sea rather rough; Brighton, W.S.W., raining, sea rough; Eastbourne, W., raining, sea rough; Hastings, W., showery, sea rough; Barmouth, W., wet, sea rough; Margate, temp. 58, bar. 39.90, falling, wind, S.W., rough; Bournemouth, S.W., dull; Ilfracombe, S., wet; Southampton, S.W., dull; Plymouth, W., showery, sea moderate; Teignmouth, W., dull, sea smooth; Torquay, S.W., misty, sea choppy; Weston-super-Mare, W., wet, sea smooth; Weymouth, W., stormy, sea rough; New Milford, S., raining, sea calm; Ramsgate, W., stormy; Dover, W.S.W., overcast, sea moderate.

AT 9.30.—Boulogne, clear and fine, temp. 56; Berne, fine, but dull, 56; Calais, cloudy, but fine, 52; Bienne Macolin, fine, some clouds, 54; Paris, unsettled 52; Brunig, overcast, mild, 55; Caux-sur-Montreux, fine, some clouds, 56; Geneva, cloudy, 58; Lausanne, unsettled, 57; Lucerne, fine, some clouds, 56; Brussels, unsettled, 54; Neuchatel, overcast, 57; Ostend, dull, but fine, 55; Vevey Montreux, fine, some clouds, 55; Rome, fine morning, 54; Zermatt, fine but dull, 46; Queenborough, unsettled, moderate wind, rough passage, 54; Baden-Baden, cloudy, 58.

MAILS AND SHIP LETTERS.

SUNDAY.

MAILS TO BE DESPATCHED.—Morning: To United States, &c., via Southampton. MAILS DUE.—From United States, &c., via Queenstown; from United States, &c., via Southampton.

PRIVATE SHIP LETTERS.—The *Alaska* from Queenstown for New York.

MONDAY.

MAILS TO BE DESPATCHED.—Morning: To Egypt by Italian packet.

MAILS DUE.—From the West Coast of Africa and Madeira via Liverpool.

PRIVATE SHIP LETTERS.—The *Albert, Edith, Swift, or Leone*, from Hull for Rotterdam; —— from Southampton for Havre; —— from Southampton for St. Malo.

[Letters intended to be sent by private ship must be specially addressed "By Private Ship," and if by a particular ship its name must be added.]

TO HOLIDAY MAKERS, TOURISTS, AND TRAVELLERS.

Readers, temporarily absent from town, may have the SPECIAL EDITION of the PALL MALL GAZETTE, containing the LATEST NEWS, sent to ANY ADDRESS within the UNITED KINGDOM, for delivery by the first post on the following morning, at the rate of NINEPENCE PER WEEK, or ONE SHILLING PER WEEK to ANY ADDRESS upon the CONTINENT.

CITY NOTES.

ONE OF THE PROPOSED SILVER COMPROMISES.

The physical victory of the Silverites in the American Senate in forcing the Repeal party to adjourn is not so surprising when we remember that while the Repeal party are fighting for a principle involving the general welfare of the country, the Silverites are fighting for interests deeply affecting each one of them personally. Such consideration makes this by-defeat of the Repeal party look less formidable; for, while accounting for the desperate struggle of the Silverites, it in no way shakes the belief that the will of the nation must ultimately prevail. Still, there is no doubt that we seem nearer compromise than we were, and in any case it is worth while to refer at least to one suggestion that has been put forward. It is that of Senator Blackburn, that the free coinage of American silver be invited at a seigniorage equal to the difference between the market value and the coinage value of the silver, the value of this seigniorage being fixed each month by the Treasury, and sold, the proceeds being turned into gold to replenish the Treasury's gold balance. It has been said that this compromise will be urged if the Senate cannot pass unconditional repeal, there being an indication that the President may then incline to a compromise.

It may not be generally known that a proposal of this kind received some notice in the lengthy report adopted by Lord Herschell's committee on the Indian currrency.

"A seigniorage," they say, "varying inversely with the gold value of the silver is not open to the objection that it would fail to maintain a parity of exchange between the rupee and the sovereign." "If this were adopted," they continue, "so as to make the gold price of a given weight of silver plus the duty always equal to a given weight of gold, it would no doubt tend to maintain the rupee at a fixed ratio to the sovereign. But to provide from time to time for the necessary alterations in such a varying seigniorage so as not to embarrass trade or to encourage undesirable speculation would be an administrative function of some difficulty. An intermediate course might be taken, making the seigniorage vary not with the daily rate of exchange, but at fixed intervals, say fortnightly or yearly, so that the annual charge should vary inversely as the annual average gold value of silver for the preceding year. Though, judging by recent experience this method would lessen considerably, without, however, entirely removing the administrative difficulties above mentioned, yet towards the end of the term for which the seigniorage had been fixed speculators would be encouraged either to pour silver into India, or to abstain from importing, according as they expected the seigniorage to be raised or lowered."

It is noticeable that Mr. Courtney, in the supplementary addition to the report which he signed in common with the rest of the committee, stated that he concurred in the report of his colleagues subject to a reservation regarding the opinion expressed in the paragraph above quoted. "I think," he said, "We have overrated the difficulty and delicacy of the administrative function involved in the plan there discussed. I believe action would be fairly simple if the plan was practically tackled. The mints of India are not so numerous as to prevent a daily telegraphic message of the seigniorage to be charged, if such frequency should be deemed necessary."

It will be observed that Senator Blackburn's proposal deals with the frequency of fluctuation by making the Treasury declare the rate of seigniorage each month. There is also an essential addition in the Senator's plan. He proposes that the seigniorage should not be treated as ordinary revenue, as is usually the case, but that it should be held as a reserve to replenish the Treasury's gold balance. We may give an example to show how the plan would work. Supposing a person tendered to the Mint 16,000 ozs. of silver, he would be entitled at the present established ratio to the equivalent in coin of 1,000 ozs. of gold. But if the market value of silver at the time was equal to 20 ozs. of silver to 1 oz. of gold, he would have to pay as seigniorage 4,000 ozs. of silver additional, and this silver turned into gold would remain as a reserve. The Treasury would thus receive for its gold the full amount of silver at its market value at the time of the transaction. It would stand to lose if silver afterwards fell or to gain if it rose. We are by no means advocating the plan—we have simply given an explanation of its meaning seeing that there is the probability or possibility of its occupying a considerable amount of attention before the world's silver difficulties are solved.

THE PRESENT POPULARITY OF AGRICULTURAL ESTATE.

It has been a week of small properties at Tokenhouse Yard—chiefly leaseholds "down Limehouse way," that went exceedingly well. Of the 131 lots that were offered over 100 were sold, and the average price realized was about £450. Property in the City has made but a poor show, among the lots offered being freehold business premises of Bishopsgate-street that fetched only sixteen years' purchase of the present rental. West-end property has not fared much better. There was a marked falling off in suburban houses this week, but there can be little complaint so far as this class of property is concerned, considering the large amount that has recently been successfully brought to the hammer. In the provinces it has been an eventful week, perhaps the most eventful since the commencement of the year. Every day since Monday last announcements have come to hand of sales of large and important landed properties by private contract. The Scotch isle of Gometra, the Yorkshire Cottam State, Brickondenbury in Herts, and Dunmore Manors in Stirlingshire, are only a few of the numerous disposals this week that have made auctioneers and landowners glad. In the absence of any figures as to the private sales it is difficult to set down with certainty to what the welcome spurt is to be attributed, but we are inclined to agree with those who think that agricultural land as an investment is once more becoming popular, rather than with those who see in the present condition of things an all-round reduction in the reserved prices at the recent auctions. Why, it was only on Wednesday last that agricultural land in Hertfordshire fetched at public auction in London over £50. A few more weeks like the present, and there will be no large landed estates in the market except those whose chief value lies in historical associations.

TO-DAY'S CITY WEEKLIES.

With reference to what we had to say yesterday in solution of the "puzzle" as to how the borrowing of the Government was not shown in the Bank of England return, it is interesting to find the *Economist* saying that the "explanation of this apparent anomaly is, we believe, that the Treasury has obtained a portion of the money it needed not from the Bank of England, but from one of the Government departments. It is very unusual for the Government to go past the Bank in this way, but the thing has been done before." The *Economist* is quite justified in connection with the Industrial and General Trust scheme to allude to the warnings which from the first it has made against the ways of these trust companies. It trenchantly criticizes the scheme as being obviously in the interests of the founders of the company, and describes the directors' circular as being "bald almost to the verge of impudence." The journal does not see any reason for the proposed amalgamation of the Buenos Ayres Great Southern and the Buenos Ayres Western railways. The lines cannot be said really to compete, and there are many difficulties in the way of amalgamation, even if it were desirable from the shareholders' point of view, which it thinks has yet to be proved. An article on the jute position expresses the fear that the deficiency of the material may be considerable, and in any case our manufacturers cannot reckon upon receiving help from India in the shape of full supplies at cheap prices. The *Statist* can also compliment itself, and does, upon its attitude for years past towards the trust companies, and urges shareholders in the Industrial and General to take immediate action to formulate a demand whereby information as to the investments can be secured before any decision is arrived at with regard to reconstruction. The journal continues its notes for investors, which are particularly timely just now when investors are beginning to come forward; and in one of its foreign articles says that the inference seems reasonable that there will soon be a recovery; that in fact the influences, which in May, June, and July were already bringing about an improvement, will soon reassert themselves. The *Stock Exchange* has an exhaustive and well-balanced article on inside and outside brokers, and suggests some respects in which Capel Court might be reformed; and amongst other subjects dealt with in the journal are the Illinois Central report, the rise in Kaffirs, and Italian finance. The *Railway News* speaks cheerfully of railway prospects and reminds us that if railway capital is now being expended mainly in works of improvement essential to the safe and efficient working of the railways rather than in productive new mileage, it must not be forgotten that the capital is raised on much easier and more favourable terms than in the earlier days of railway enterprise, and that the payment of interest or dividends upon such outlay does not create such heavy demands upon the profits of the railways as when funds were raised on more onerous conditions.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

Twelve o'c lock.

THE FALL IN AMERICANS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Dividends to the extent of a quarter of a million sterling are payable to-day, and there has been very little demand for short loans, money being in plentiful supply. For account to-morrow £1,000,000 per cent. has been the usual charge. Discounts also have become a little easier, there being more competition for the few bills offering.

The following are the latest loan and discount rates, the Bank rate standing at 3 per cent.:—

	Loans.	Deposits.	Two Months.	Three Months.	Four Months	Six Months.
Day ...	1	Banks	1½ Fine Bills	1¼	1¼	1¾
7 Day ...	1	Discntrs	1¾ Trade Bills	2¼	2¼	2¾

THE STOCK MARKETS.

Next Contango Day.	*Ticket Day.*	*Pay Day.*	*Consols Pay Day.*
Wednesday, Oct. 25.	Thursday, Oct. 26.	Friday, Oct. 27.	Thursday, Nov. 2.

Some activity has been shown in the fluctuation of prices to-day, but actual business has been very limited even in the American market, which has had to get on parity with the drop on Wall-street yesterday afternoon. Except for that the tone of the markets has been generally good. Consols for delivery have declined a fraction, in spite of the renewed ease in the money market, but Colonial loans show improvement in several cases. Home Railways also continue to move upwards, with the exception of Brighton A, which has again been set back a fraction. In the Foreign department a strong tendency is shown in nearly all directions. Argentines are higher, and Guatemalas are unaffected by the further political troubles which seem to be brewing there. Mexicans, however, are again rather weak. American Railroads show a considerable decline in every case, those chiefly affected being Milwaukees, Louisvilles, and Union Pacifics. Canadian Pacific have moved in sympathy with the Yankee market, and Mexicans are also lower. In Mining shares the chief feature is the weakness of De Beers and Jagersfontems.

The following shows the latest Stock Exchange quotations, the rise (+) or fall (–) which has taken place to-day, and the approximate return per cent. yielded annually by each security purchased by an investor at its present price:—

Yield		M'vent Today.	Latest Price.
£ s.	BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
2 13	Consols (2½) May.	–⅛	98⅞
2 13	Do. Account ...		98⅞
2 13	Do. for Account.		98⅝
2 16	Local Loans Stock		103¼
3 6	India 3½ per Cents		100¼
3 1	Do. 3½ per Cents.		99⅛
3 6	Do. 4 per Cent. Rd.		99⅝
3 19	Transvaal 6s.		100
2 18	Mt. Bd. Was. 4 pc.		103
3 8	Birmgh 3½ pc.		114
3 0	Liverpool 3½ pc.		116
	COLONIAL SECURITIES.		
3 8	Can. 5½ pc. Reg.		104
3 4	Do. 4½ pc. Reg.	+⅛	94⅞
3 10	Cape 3½ pc. Cn.	+⅛	100¾
3 15	Natal 4½ pc. Cn.		96½
3 18	N.S.W. 4 pc. 1933	+⅛	101
4	Do. 6s. 1867 ...		124½
3 11	N.Z. Midl. pc. Cn.		104¾
3 14	Q'land 4½ pc. Cn.		99¾
3 19	S. Austa. 4 pc. Reg.		102
3 17	Do. 5½ pc. Cn.		93¾
3 5	Victoria 4½ pc. Cn.		99
4 0	Do. 6½ pc. ...	+⅛	109¾
	BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
4 1	Brighton Ord. ...		164
4 15	Do. A	–⅛	142⅝
4 15	Caledonian	+⅛	113⅝
	Deferred		56½
nil.	Chatham Ord. ...		15¾
2 12	Do. Pref.		39¼
2 17	Great Eastern ...		76
4 7	Gt. Nth. Ord. Stk.	+⅛	165¾
4 3	Do. A		152
3 12	Great Western ...	+⅛	133⅞
	Hallandbarnsley		27¾
3 9	Lanc. and York...		140
4 19	Metropolitan ...		134
nil.	Met. District		80½
5 0	Midland		129¾
4 4	North Brit. Pref.	+⅛	71
	Do. Deferred ...		39¾
3 15	North Eastern ...	+⅛	165
4 13	North Staford ...		135
4 11	North Western ...	+⅛	166⅝
2 14	Sheffield		90
nil.	Do. Pref.		80
5 14	South Eastern ...		115
4 17	Do. Deferred ...	+⅛	109¾
5 19	South Western ...		151
5 1	Do. Deferred...		96⅝
5 6	Do. Preferred...		125
	FOREIGN STOCKS.		
7 18	Argentina 5 pc. 1883	+⅛	(41)
5 18	Do. pc. Funding	+⅛	66⅜
...	Do. Cedulas 4 pc.		30½
...	Do. Do. B	+⅛	30½
7 1	Brazilian 4½ 1889		65½
7 19	Do. 1895	+⅛	67
...	B. Ayres 6 pc. 1886	+⅛	97
...	Do. Cedula 1...	+⅛	97
6 15	Bulgarian	+¼	94
5 18	Canadian 1908 ...		117
nil.	Colombian	+⅛	17
9 0	Costa Rica	+⅛	19
9 0	Do. Do. B		18
10	Ecuador, New ...		8
4 18	Egyptn. Unified.	+⅛	104
5 0	Do. Tributary...		104
4 0	Do. New Daira		102¾
4 0	Do. New Splgn.	+⅛	97
5 2	French Rente ...		99¾
4 4	Do. 4½ pc. Rnte.		103½
5	Guatemala 6 pc.	+⅛	97
nil.	Honduras		90½
4 7	Hungn. Gld Rnte.		102¼
4 7	Italian Rente ...	–⅛	96⅞
9 19	Mexican 6 pc. 1888		56¾
	Peruvn. Defd. ...		2¼
	Do. Preference		22¼
	Do. Consolidated		22¼
7	Portguese Treas.		24
4 7	Russian 4 pc. 1889		105¼
4 11	Spanish 4 pc. ...		63¾
4 11	Transvaal		104
4 13	Turkish Conv. 4		21
2 15	Do. D		34
2 14	Do. E		33¾
2 14	Do. F		33¾
2 14	Do. G		33¾
4	Do. 4 pc. 1891		105¾
4	Do. Do. Redmble '91		105¾
...	Uruguy. Cn. 5 pc.		54½
6 2	Venezuela		36
	COL. AND FOR. RAILWAYS.		
nil.	B. Ayres & Rosario		19
nil.	Do. Gt. Sthrn.		110
nil.	Argentine Centl.		69¾
nil.	Do. Pref.		15
	Do. East		23
6 12	Canadian Pacific.	–⅛	76
nil.	Grand Trk. Ord.	–⅛	9¾
nil.	Do. 1st Pref. ...		31½
nil.	Do. 2nd Pref...	–⅛	31½
nil.	Do. 3rd Pref...		11⅝
11 11	Mexican Ord. ...	–⅛	13¾
nil.	Do. 1st Pref. ...	–⅛	43¾
nil.	Do. 2nd Pref...		24¾
7 14	Mexican Central.		6¾
	Mex. Nat. Rlwy.		4
16 2	Nitrate Railways		14½
	Ottoman		13
	Do. Obligations		96
	Panama		2
	Do. Preferred ...		5
	Do. Obligations		20
	Rio Grande		1
	Do. Preferred ...		3
	Do. Obligations		10
	Tehuantepec ...		3
	Do. Preferred ...		8
	Do. Obligations		20
	Tintic		1
	Do. Preferred ...		3
	Do. Obligations		10
	Wabash Pref. ...		18
	Do. Deferred ...		6
	Do. Debs.		30

Yield		M'vent Today.	Latest Price.
£ s.	AMERICAN RAILROADS.		
...	Atchison Shares.	–¼	18¾
...	Do. Incomes ...	–¼	40
9 15	Can. Pacific Shs.	–¾	76½
6 15	Chic. Mil. & St. P.	–½	103
nil.	Denv. & R. Grande	–¼	10¾
...	Do. Pref.	–¼	39¾
nil.	Erie	–¼	20¾
8 15	Do. 2nd Mort. ...	–¼	73½
...	Do. Pref.		39¾
5 6	Illinois Central	–1	96
4 16	Lake Shore	–1	126
9	Louis and Nash.	–¼	74½
...	Mex. N. & Texas	–¼	10¾
nil.	New Central Sh.	–¼	104½
21 8	N.Y.L.E. & W. M.	–¼	20
nil.	N. Y. Ontario ...	–¼	14¾
...	Northern Pac. Pf.	–¼	20¾
nil.	North Pacific Pf.	–¼	19¾
...	Ohio and Miss. ...	–¼	19¾
6 2	Pennsylvania Sh.	–¼	52¾
nil.	Phil. & Read. Sh.	–¼	2¾
...	1st Incomes ...	–¼	20¾
nil.	Union Pacific Sh.	–1⅛	16⅞
nil.	Wabash Pref. ...	–¼	18¾
nil.	Do. 6 p.c. Deb.	–¼	24½
	TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.		
5 9	Anglo-American ...		6¾
5 9	Brazil Submarine		11¼
5 19	Direct U. States...		11¼
5 5	Eastern		18¾
4 11	Eastern Extension		8¾
5	National Telephn		4¾
9 9	Do. Consols		9¾
	GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
6 0	Brush		8¾
5 0	Gas Light Coke A		220
5 1	Do. Metropolitan		224
4 16	Do. B		249
5 11	Metr. Electric ...		10¾
4 16	Do. 5 pc. Deb. ...		104
5 7	Westmr. Elec. Sup.		
	MINING AND LAND.		
...	Bechuanaland ...		1⅞
15 14	Broken Hill Prop.	+⅛	2⅜
...	Ballaroo N. L. ...		3½
...	Burma Ruby		9/
10 0	Cape Copper	–⅛	3¾
...	Char. S. Africa ...		2½
4 4	City & Suburban		11¾
...	Cons. G. F. S. A.	–1-32	1⅛
6 2	Crown Reefs		10½
7 13	De Beers Cons. ...	–⅛	16
...	Do. Pedro Gold...		12/0
10 8	Durban Roodport		2/6
4 10	Elsburg		2½
...	Exploring Co. ...		4½
5 4	Gaiety Kalgoorlie	+⅛	2½
...	Gordon Diamond.		2/0
5 0	Gold W. Dam ...	+0·3	2½
2 11	Jagersfontein ...	–⅛	10½
11	Langlaagte		1¾
3 15	Jumper's Gold ...		2½
...	Kimberly Diamnd		1/6
6 15	Lingkopje		1⅛
...	Lutgarda Viei ...		10/0
...	Macdonald Gld.		1½
6 3	Mason and Barry		1¼
...	May Consolidated		2½
...	Mexican	+0·3	11/6
...	Mozambique	–⅛	1¾
14 15	Namaqua		1¾
nil.	Namaqua		1¾
13 2	Rand Mines	–1-32	2⅛
...	Oceana Land		2½
11 10	Orange Free Gold		2½
5 3	Rio Tinto		13⅜
8 8	Rose Deep		2½
...	Seven Stars		1¾
...	Do. (Gold.) ...		1¾
...	Silati River		1/0
7 12	Simmer and Jack		2¾
11 18	S. A. Exploration		2½
...	Sheba		14/0
6 0	Tanganyika		1½
...	Transvaal Develp.		1/0
5–8	Do. Land		2/0
nil.	Primitiva Nitrate		4
9 0	San Lucas, Bol.		2½
...	St. Louis Brew...		2¾
...	Do. Union 20 res		2½
nil.	San Donato		2½
11 13	San Jorge	+⅛	3½
11 13	San Polo	–⅛	3½
7 18	S. Arric. Gld. Trst.		1/3
15 15	Spratt's Patent ...		8¾
3 15	Suez Canal		100½
...	Trustees Exctors		0¼ 4½dis
	MISCELLANEOUS		
3 13	Abrated Bread ...		7¾
nil.	Allsopp	+⅛	48
6 1	Do. Pref.		103¾
3 9	Bells Asbestos...		3¾
5 17	Bryant and May...		14¾
5 3	Cable Co.		13¾
4 2	Do. Pref.		13¾
nil.	Eastman's Ordn...		2½
nil.	Eastman's Copper		2½
...	Fraser & Chalmers		1
6 11	Gaiety Hotels ...		10¾
4 10	Gounders & Co. ...		3¾
6 0	Hall's Telegraph		2½
...	Hydraulic Power		2½
5–8	Do. Preferred ...		5½
nil.	Primitiva Nitrate		4
9 0	San Lucas, Bol.		2½
...	St. Louis Brew...		2¾
...	Do. Union 20 res		2½
nil.	San Donato		2½
11 13	San Jorge	+⅛	3½
11 13	San Polo	–⅛	3½
7 18	S. Arric. Gld. Trst.		1/3
15 15	Spratt's Patent ...		8¾
3 15	Suez Canal		100½
...	Trustees Exctors		0¼ 4½dis

The premium on gold at Buenos Ayres is 235 per cent.

Silver bars stand at 33⅝*d.* and dollars at 33⅝*d.*

FRENCH RAILWAY TRAFFICS.—Western, 119,152 f. *increase*; Eastern, 141,000 f. *increase*; Lyons, 77,043 f. *increase*; Northern, 74,000 f. *increase*; Orleans, 642,265 f. *increase*; Midland, 67,756 f. *increase*.

LATEST DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENTS.—The following are the latest dividend declarations compared in each case with the corresponding announcement made at this time last year:—

	Present.	Last Year.
Hodgson's Kingston Brewery	8 per cent. per annum.	6 per cent. per annum.
San Paulo Gas	5 per cent. per annum.	Nil.
Frank Jones Brewing	5 per cent. per annum.	5 per cent. per annum.
Habibi Coffee	10 per cent. per annum.	5 per cent. per annum.
United Fire Insurance	5 per cent. per annum.	5 per cent. per annum.
Trust and Agency of Australasia	20 per cent. per annum.	20 per cent. per annum.
British Bank of South America	6 per cent. per annum.	8 per cent. per annum.
Fyde Waterworks, "A"	10 per cent. per annum.	10 per cent. per annum.
" B"	7 per cent. per annum.	7 per cent. per annum.
Monte Video Waterworks	5 per cent. per annum.	7 per cent. per annum.
National Safe Deposit	5 per cent. per ann.	6 per cent. per ann.
Mysore Gold (fully paid)	3s. 6d. per share.	3s. per share.

MONDAY'S BUSINESS ENGAGEMENTS.

Parish Munitions ..... Winchester House, 3	Comp L'Union des Gaz ... Paris, 3
Leather and Metal Alloy. Brussels, 11	

THE INDUSTRIAL AND GENERAL TRUST.

THE DUTY OF LORD ROOKWOOD AND LORD CLAUD HAMILTON.

Valuable hours and days are flying by, and we are rapidly approaching the date of the meeting at which the scheme for reducing the capital of the Industrial and General Trust Company will have to be either accepted or rejected, and yet no organized movement on the part of the shareholders to demand inquiry into the directors' proposals has yet been made. Isolated suggestions by individual shareholders have appeared here and there, in our own columns and in those of other journals, but being isolated they will probably prove of little worth. In the communications from discontented shareholders, many of which refer to the fact that two of the directors of the company, Lord Rookwood and Lord Claud Hamilton, dissent from the scheme, it is surprising to find that there is no suggestion that a statement from these gentlemen would be eminently desirable at the present juncture. One of them at least, it appears, absolutely refuses to unburden himself of his views of the scheme before the meeting.

Now it is to be presumed that these two directors, commissioned to serve the shareholders' interests, have assisted at the deliberations of the board in drawing up the scheme. It is possible that they dissent from the idea of reducing the capital altogether. They are connected with other trust companies besides this, all intimately bound up with each other, and the admission by this company that it must reduce its capital naturally casts reflections upon other trusts in the same boat. But even if they dissent from the proposal on some such grounds as these, we are surely not to presume—or are we?—that they have failed in their duty to give to the scheme their due deliberation. If they have attended the meetings of the board at which it was drawn up they are intimately acquainted with its failings, with the reasons why they think it should not be accepted. Now this, of course, is exactly the information which the shareholders want. The directors who make the proposal have supplied a statement of reasons, but they have at least been consistent in pointing out what the scheme has to recommend it. If Lord Rookwood and Lord Claud Hamilton, who dissent, would point out why they do so and why the scheme should be rejected, they would be consistent, and the shareholders, who have surely suffered enough, would have something good to go upon.

If, as is generally believed, these gentlemen, who act also for the Trustees Executors Corporation, introduced investments to the company, their knowledge of the losses which have accrued and as to the recovery which may be expected to take place must be peculiar. On every ground they should speak out, and they should speak at once. To come forward at the meeting will be too late. At the meeting the shareholders will have quite enough sprung upon them. There will be the story of the directors, who propose the scheme and are anxious to rush it through; there will be the story of the shareholders, who do not wish to lose more money than is absolutely necessary; there will be the story of any large holders whom the board may have taken into their confidence; there will be the inevitable story of the shareholder who wants to advertise himself. Lords Rookwood and Claud Hamilton should not delay their explanation until this rabble. If their honest desire is to serve the shareholders they should speak in time to allow of deliberation—in other words, they should speak at once.

BILLS OF LADING

GUILDHALL CONFERENCE v. LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Some publicity having been given to the above subject by the decisions of meetings of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations lately held at the Guildhall, I shall be glad of an opportunity of explaining to the mercantile community of the City how it was that the London Chamber of Commerce was intentionally absent from these deliberations.

The Bill of Lading Committee of this Chamber, after having held a special meeting to consider an invitation to take part in the Guildhall Conference, came to the conclusion not to accept the invitation—firstly, because it was not satisfied as to the composition of the meeting, in which the mercantile element was represented in a manner which was not considered sufficiently representative; secondly, because some of the more general principles laid down by the committee were not acceptable to merchants, and were a departure even to some extent from the lines laid down by the special sub-committee of the Association itself; and, thirdly, because the Chamber is already in negotiation with the shipowning interest as to the determination of special forms of bill of lading for particular markets.

The main objection which the Bill of Lading Committee of this Chamber raises to the proposed "rules of affreightment" is the acknowledgment of the principle (a principle in accordance with that prevailing in all other trades) that the shipowner shall not be responsible for his servants, "even for the negligence, default, or error in judgment" of such servants.

The refusal of the shipowner to assume this responsibility, and the inclusion of such exemption in the new rules of affreightment, practically throws such responsibility upon third parties, either on the merchant or freighter who forwards the goods, or on the underwriter who insures them.

My Bill of Lading Committee cannot recognise this principle as equitable, and objected to its inclusion in these rules of affreightment at the Guildhall meeting in May last.

Another point of the new rules to which strong objection is held by my committee is a new one lately introduced by the shipowning interest (and this corroborates the observations raised by my committee to the non-representative composition of the body which adopted these rules), and is one which is deliberately contrary to the latest decision of the House of Lords on the subject—I refer to the Deviation Clause, which is now included under Clause 4 of the new rules and which is contrary to the decision of the House of Lords in the case of "Margetson *v.* Glynn," in April last, a fact which may be assumed to have been within the knowledge at least of the legal representatives of the shipowning members of the Conference.

This is but another instance of the tendency to throw responsibility under bills of lading upon those who have no control over the vessel or the goods, but who are thus made liable for any payments which may result.

In view of these two important questions of principle, it is not necessary to go into the immense amount of detail which has now been included in the new rules, contrary, apparently, to what appeared to be in the minds of the members of the Genoa Congress, whose object was to lay down questions of general principle only, and not of detail; but these two main objections alone will suffice to make the proposed rules unacceptable in commercial quarters, and it is hence to be feared that the Guildhall Conference will prove absolutely useless and abortive.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

KENRIC B. MURRAY, Secretary.

The London Chamber of Commerce,
Eastcheap, E.C., Oct. 13.

The quadrangle of the Royal Exchange is shortly to be lit with the electric light.

Mr. Arthur Wilson, of Tranby Croft, has been appointed to the directorate of the North-Eastern Railway Company, succeeding his elder brother, the late Mr. David Wilson.

A semi-official denial is given to the report that the Italian Treasury is contemplating certain financial operations. It is added that the Treasury has already provided for the whole of its January payments.

Italy has obtained from the Latin Union power to take back her small currency, but how she can bear the expense of such a process is, as we have pointed out, a matter of question. Meantime it is said that travellers are receiving change at Italian railway booking-offices in postage stamps.

The Union Pacific is once more in receivers' hands. President Clark and Vice-President Mink have been appointed to the receivership at the Omaha Court, the step being taken as the road's earnings are insufficient to meet the bond interest. It is stated that the company has a floating debt, and it is estimated that for the nine months to October 1 the earnings will show a gross decrease of 4,643,000 dols., and a net decrease of 3,631,376 dols.

Messrs. Speyer advertise in America that 5,040,000 of Reading Fives and 1,000,000 dols. of Reading Preference Income Threes, which they hold as security for 12,000,000 dols. loan to the company, will be sold by auction on October 18. It is said that an arrangement may be made to take care of these bonds, or to buy them in at the sale. It is also said that good progress is being made with the Reading reorganization plan. Mr. Courtney's address on Reading last night had nothing to do with the case.

The crisis of 1865 and the failure of Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and Co. has not been forgotten yet, although the events occurred twenty-seven years ago. In fact, it is notified that a general meeting of members of Overend, Gurney, and Co. (Limited) will be held at No. 6, Old Jewry, E.C., on Thursday, the 16th prox., for the purpose of having an account laid before them as to the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidators.

Messrs. Coates, Son, and Co. announce that they are authorized by the City of St. Louis to receive subscriptions for an issue of £257,000 Sterling Four per Cent. Gold Bonds of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, United States of America. The bonds, it is stated, will be used in repayment of matured and maturing bonds, and will not increase the bonded debt of the city. The issue price is par and the bonds are repayable at par on October 1, 1913 in sterling. The prospectus states that the bonds of the City of St. Louis have recently been declared by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York to be a trust security, in which the savings banks in that State may invest their funds.

SPORTING NOTES AND NEWS.

A REMARKABLE RECORD

FROM THE LOG OF THE "AMERICA."

The excitement caused by the struggle between the yachts *Vigilant* and *Valkyrie* for the America Cup has reached such a pitch that naturally every scrap of information bearing upon the contest and the prize is seized upon with an avidity that would be surprising were it not for the knowledge that those who have thus become possessed are chiefly Americans, who were almost to the last filled with a latent fear lest after all *Valkyrie* should justify all that has been said and written of her prowess.

The British yacht's log of the voyage from Cowes to New York was scanned by experts with an eagerness that was pardonable; but not till now has very much been known respecting the behaviour of the yacht *America* during her voyage from New York to England in quest of that trophy for which the two countries have practically been contending ever since, and will, it is hoped, continue to compete.

In the days long ago when fin keels were far in the dim future, and time allowance had not yet been invented to drive an orthodox yachtsmen to desperation and the extraction of square roots, certain gentlemen of the New York Yacht Club, then an organization of but few years' standing, went to Mr. George Steers, a well-known shipbuilder, and spoke to him in substance as follows:

"We want a yacht to beat the world, and we want you to build it. Don't let it cost more than 30,000 dollars. That is our only restriction. You may build her just as you like, only make her a world-beater."

So the famous schooner yacht *America* was built, and went across the ocean; and on August 22, 1851, won from all England the Cup which had been presented to the Royal Yacht Squadron.

Among others who went on this notable voyage in the history of yachting were the designer, George Steers and his brother James R. Steers. The latter kept a log book of the voyage which is now in the possession of Mr. James W. Steers, of Brooklyn, nephew of James R., and son of the designer. This narrative is in style chiefly notable for its delightful ingenuousness and directness, the voyage beginning on June 21, 1851.

On June 23, Mr. Steers recorded they "set the square sail, or Big Ben, the captain calls it; and with Ben's assistance the ship made 234 knots in twenty-four hours, the best day's run of the voyage. Two days later the run was within eight miles of reaching this record, making 276 miles. "Had for dinner to-day," the log reads, "a beautiful piece of beef and green peas; rice pudding for dessert. Everything set, and the way she passed everything we saw was enough to surprise everybody on board."

On June 26 they had "good winds, roast turkey and brandy and water to top off with," by the aid of which they made 264 knots. But on the next day the breeze was light and the log showed only 140 knots for the twenty-four hours, in spite of which Mr. Steers is moved to remark of the *America*: "She is the best sea boat that ever went out of the Hook. The way we have passed every vessel we have seen must be witnessed to be believed.

The record of the two following days shows respectively 150 and 152 miles per day. The writer of the log was evidently disgusted, and perchance a trifle sea-sick, as the entry reads: "Thick, foggy, with rain. I don't think it ever rained harder since Noah built his ark. Had to-day fried ham and eggs, boiled corn beef, smashed potatoes, with rice pudding for dessert. Should I live to get home, this will be my last sea trip."

The weather was still worse on the next day, only 129 knots being recorded, but the sun came out. Mr. Steers seems, however, to have little faith in it. "This," the logs says, "is the first day the sun has shone, and that only half day," it will rain again before night."

With 209 miles for the record for Wednesday, July 2, there was nothing to complain of, but Mr. Steers here burst into simile:—"At 2 P.M. unbent the large jib and bent the small one. It looks like a shirt on a bean pole. Passed a clipper brig bound the same way, and we passed her faster than she was going ahead."

On July 3 the good ship covered 212 knots; on "the glorious Fourth," 179; and then the total distance for the three following days was 147 knots. The *America*, however, redeemed herself on July 8 by making 223 knots, and she did still better next day with 272.

"Liquor is all gone," records the log under date July 8, and on the following day it tells how the builder, Mr. George Steers, saved them all from distress. "We also had to break open one of the boxes marked rum, as George had the stomach-ache, and all of our own was consumed; but we were not a-going to starve in a market place. So we took four bottles out, and I think that it will last us."

These boxes belonged to Jno. C. Stevens, commodore of the New York Yacht Club, and one of the owners of the yacht, who sailed on her at the races. He appears later on under the disrespectful appellation of "Johnny."

It was good sailing on July 10; and the log reads: "Three square-rigged ships astern of us 12 A.M. They have got everything set that they can carry, but we are picking them up very fast. The scene is very exciting." The day's record was 250 knots; next day's 166; and at eight o'clock that evening having sailed 70 knots since noon, the yacht was hove to at Havre.

The voyage was completed in 20 days 5 hrs, which must be considered remarkably good when it is borne in mind that she was becalmed four days. It took the *Valkyrie* 29 days to reach here. The *America*'s average running was about 7½ knots per hour. Her best record for 24 hours was 284 knots, and her worst 33 knots. There were only six days on which she fell below 150 knots; but there were nine when she made more than 200 knots; and five days when she did better than 250 knots.

From the point of the *America*'s arrival at Havre, Mr. Steers' narrative ceases to appear in log-book form, and becomes a series of observations. Unfortunately, the account does not go so far as the cup race, but other matters regarding the America are touched upon. Mr. Steers' expresses his opinions regarding Commodore Stevens, whom he refers to as "Johnny," with great freedom.

"I am very much dissatisfied myself with old Stevens," says Mr. Steers; and here is his reason: "He has not even asked us to take a drink since he came on board, but we steal about two bottles every day. At night he sits down on the cabin floor, and counts the bottles all over. When he finds any missing calls the steward and says:—

"'Where the —— does my liquor go?'

"'I don't know, sir,' says the steward; 'the Mr. Steers takes some when they want any.'

"He has not said anything to either of us as yet, and if he does he will get "beans" or something worse.

This was after *America* had arrived in England; and in the meantime Commodore Stevens had posted a challenge to sail any ships in England for £50,000, which offer, Mr. Steers records, was "a staggerer." He passes over briefly the races against Laverock and Titania, both of which *America* won easily.

Under date of August 11 Mr. Steers says: "We went out and sailed under our mainsail and jib, and beat everything we fell in with at that."

The *America* was to have sailed in the Ryde Yacht Club regatta, but was ruled out because "according to standing rules every yacht has to be the sole property of one individual, and there being five owners of our boat, she, of course, was rejected." Mr. Steers then continues: "This made us all downhearted, 'Old Pig' (Commodore Stevens) got mad, went ashore to the clubhouse, asked if our challenge of £50,000 was accepted, was answered in the negative, the sum being too much. He then wrote the third and last challenge to sail any vessel in England, Ireland, or Scotland for the sum of £10,000 out in open channel—six hours to windward and back, wind to blow six knots and upward. This, he stated to them, was the last proposition he would make, and he would wait until Saturday for their answer. On going ashore I saw Mr. Bates, the secretary of the club, and he told me it was accepted' by the Southampton Yacht Club to sail the cutter *Alarm* against us."

This race did not take place, however, perhaps because the *America* showed her superiority to the *Alarm* on the day following the posting of the challenge, the occasion being the Ryde Yacht Club races in which the *Alarm* was entered.

"As the ships came abreast of us going down," writes Mr. Steers, "we got under way with jib and foresail, slipped our anchor, and put after them; and, as I hope to sleep sound to-night, we kept up to the *Alarm* with that sail."

This was on August 13. On Friday, the 15th, there were two races for cups valued at £50 each, one for schooners, the other for cutters. "When we started,' says the chronicler, "the race boats were at least three miles ahead of us. We beat the whole fleet of fifty sail about one-third of the way."

Again at Cowes, on the following Monday:—"We put after the racers who were about three miles ahead of us. We passed them all in 1 h. 38 min. sailing. Went round then for Cowes to get rid of the cattle." This last objectionable phrase is a reference to some of the persons who sailed on the *America*.

Mr. Steers returned home on the steamer *Atlantic*, which started two days before the great Cup race. That race is, however, a matter of history.

NOTES FROM CLUB AND COURSE.

Newmarket wound up in an interesting fashion yesterday amid the most pleasant surroundings. The Prince of Wales was again present. The start in the first race, however, was delayed fifteen minutes, owing to Rickaby breaking a stirrup leather. Further delays followed, chiefly in the T.Y.C. Nursery Plate, and the racing was fifty minutes late in the middle of the afternoon.

Mr. H. Hyams has disposed of his two-year-old October to Mr. Plowden for a sum of 350 guineas. The destination of the filly is Italy. This will explain why October did not run yesterday.

The twenty starters for the T.Y.C. Nursery proved an unruly lot, and Cavour's misbehaviour managed to upset Demetrius, who h ew Fawdon a "cropper." Fortunately, he sustained no very serious injury, but he managed to receive a nasty flesh wound.

Massacre, who has so often disappointed his backers this season, managed to break the sequence of failures by bringing off a 10 to 1 chance in the Selling Stakes over the Bretby Stakes course. He afterwards changed hands, and became the property of Mr. T. Phillips at 400gs, leaving the useful sum of 200gs. to be divided between the fund and the owner of the second horse. George Barrett had the mount, and he broke a long spell of ill-luck. Up to yesterday afternoon he had ridden thirty-six losers in succession. The reason he did not ride La Flèche in the Lowther Stakes on Thursday was that his luck has been so bad that he did not wish for a continuance of it on Baron Hirsch's mare, whom Watts thus rode for the first time since he won the St. Leger upon her.

A follower of Barrett's mounts on the doubling system, commencing with one sovereign, would (says the *Sportsman*) have had to invest £65,519,476,736 on Massacre, and presuming that sum had been satisfactorily invested at the starting price, 10 to 1, there would have been the sum of £655,194,767,360 to call for on Monday morning.

Among the winning jockeys during the past week a capital performance is that achieved by Tommy Loates, who has ridden ten winners. His record read:—10 firsts, 7 seconds, 4 thirds, and 7 unplaced. J. Watts is the only other horseman who has done anything particularly noteworthy during the week. He has been credited with five winning brackets.

In consequence of increasing weight F. Webb is compelled to give up riding, and will start forthwith as a trainer at Newmarket. The necessary licence has been granted by the stewards of the Jockey Club.

Mr. M'Calmont will have first and A. Hayhoe's stable second claim upon T. Loates next year, the arrangement being the same as for the present year.

We hear from our Ripon correspondent, says the *Sporting Chronicle*, that Marcion has been turned out for the season, although he is supposed to be sound again. The cause of his being stopped in his work is not definitely known. He always appeared to gallop sound but on returning to his box would go lame. Lady Maude, he adds, is going very well now, and is likely to be returned a winner shortly. Malchus is a wonderfully improved horse, and, with a good lad on his back, is sure to run well in the Cambridgeshire.

One of the most sensational of horse races in America is expected to take place under the auspices of the Linden Park Blood Horse Association next Monday. The association has offered a purse of 5,000 dols. for three of the best known horses, viz., Tammany, Lamplighter, and Rudolph, to run 15 miles. The entrance fee will be 250 dollars each, and the weights mentioned were: Tammany, 127 lb.; Lamplighter, 119 lb.; Rudolph, 114 lb. The owners of Lamplighter and Rudolph are willing to enter, and Byrnes, who trains Tammany, is also eager to race the champion, but must secure Mr. Daly's permission. Mr. Daly wants Tammany as a stallion at Bitter Root Farm, and it is his intention to ship him to Montana at the conclusion of the Morris Park meeting.

Mr. Fegg Elliott has been re-elected president of the Cambridge University Boat Club. The coxswainless fours races are fixed to begin on November 8th.

Negotiations are in progress for the acquisiton of 18-hole golf links near Blackburn. How popular the game becomes!

Although some Rugby football players object to the four-three-quarter system there is little doubt it will be the method most in vogue in the future. The Welshmen showed us that with one man behind the scrimmage in the open play is much more open and interesting, besides affording the backs many more opportunities of showing their abilities. Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire counties have adopted the system.

There seems a prospect of a sharp attack on the veiled professionalism in Yorkshire Rugby football through the charge made by Cumberland against the Huddersfield club in regard to the migration of Boak and Forsyth, two members of the Cummersdale Hornets team, from Carlisle to Huddersfield. The preliminary communication appointed to inquire into the charges sat at the Park Hotel, Preston, yesterday. It was composed of Mr. W. Cail, Newcastle, president of the English Rugby Union; Mr. Croof, Lancashire Rugby Union, and Mr. Curtis, vice-president R.U. Great interest was taken in the case throughout Rugby circles, and there was quite a number of witnesses called on either side. The Cumberland team would like to maintain that Boak went over to see players on Bank Holiday last and offered them inducements which resulted in their migrating to Huddersfield. The Huddersfield Club called evidence to show that the man Hardy, who was said to have held out inducements, was not a member of their club, and had power to act under the steps he was alleged to have taken. The committee evidently thought the answer to the charge was a mere subterfuge, as they suspended Boak and Forsyth and decided that the case against the club was so grave that they must make a special report to the Rugby Union and ask them to deal with it.

The eyes of English boxers are all turned to America, where some of our best men are located for engagements. Others would like to go as did Edward Pritchard, who, since his fight with J. Hall has been very quiet, has signified his willingness to accept a challenge from D. Creedon to box an American at 11 st. Charles Mitchell is doing excellent training work, according to a New York paper. Instead of staying at some hotel Mitchell has taken private apartments, where he is all to himself, away from the gaze of the madding crowd. He is taking a lot of dumb bell exercise. He uses the dumb-bells with the greatest dexterity, taking several turns at them daily. He also takes a ten-mile spin on the country roads daily, accompanied by Harry Darrin, his trainer.

A somewhat remarkable tale about the proposed Mitchell and Corbett fight is going the rounds. If true it simply means that neither man will stake a penny of his own money on the result. It seems that Brady, Corbett's manager, went to Mitchell and told him that the idea of withdrawing the 10,000 dols. posted in Mr. Blanchard's hands to bind the match. Another "mysterious" man, we are told, represented Mitchell, and was introduced on the scene by Brady. The latter admitted that the money had been withdrawn by the consent of both parties, and was to go into the hands of a prominent sporting man in New York to be held as "temperance money." At present the match stands," says a contemporary, "the same as all others. The big men fight for the 40,000 dollars purse offered by the Coney Island Athletic Club, but the same as the little fellows."

The withdrawal of the stake to which the Corbett people so easily acceded to, will have the effect of lessening confidence in Corbett, for it will be argued that if the "Pompadour champion" feels so confident of winning, he would never allow the stakes to be withdrawn. Everybody aware of the policy of the Coney Island Athletic Club, knows that a stake will not be tolerated; but this money was put up in Boston, outside of the jurisdiction of the New York authorities, and all would be right if both parties are willing. It is safe to assume, knowing Mitchell's determination to gain possession of the 10,000 dols., that the Corbett side had to give way in the matter in order to be certain of the battle.

The fact is that Mitchell has made "a holler" for the 10,000 dols. placed in Mr. Blanchard's hands as a stake. It was Mr. Abingdon Baird's money. Somehow or other the Corbett side are quite willing to let him draw it down for himself and fight for the purse offered by the Coney Island Athletic Club.

In the chess match at St. Petersburg, the third game between M. Tschigorin and Dr. Tarrasch was yesterday won, in 62 moves by the former player, who is now one game ahead of his opponent.

As the Irish Trotting Association have complied with the requirements of the Executive Council of the Trotting Union of Great Britain and Ireland, and paid up all arrears (including the £5 fine inflicted), the withdrawal of the licence to their track is rescinded.

It will interest south-country greyhound breeders to learn that Rhymes, by Greentick—Tinsel, and Restaurant, by Clyto—Stylish Lady, will take the places of Restorer and Royal King at Park Gate, Ringmer, during the coming season. The arrangement for bringing the best north-country blood south should improve the class of south-country greyhounds.

TO HOLIDAY MAKERS, TOURISTS, AND TRAVELLERS.

Readers, temporarily absent from town, may have the SPECIAL EDITION of the PALL MALL GAZETTE, containing the LATEST NEWS, sent to ANY ADDRESS within the UNITED KINGDOM, for delivery by the first post on the following morning, at the rate of NINEPENCE PER WEEK, or ONE SHILLING PER WEEK to any address upon the CONTINENT.

ENGLISH TOURNAMENT AT CHICAGO,

A STRANGE STORY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, Saturday.—The unfortunate original members of the English military tournament, which formed one of the principal outside attractions of the Chicago Exhibition, are in a sorry strait, as their funds, with the exception of a few dollars, are entirely exhausted. About 5,000 dols. is still due to them it appears, and is not forthcoming. Their attempt to force the managers to send them back to England under the Alien Contract Labour Law was a failure, because they came to America with a verbal contract only, and only obtained a written one when they reached Chicago. One dollar a week was withheld from the salary of each member to pay his fare back to Europe in case of necessity. The members of the company had appealed to the British Consul-General for assistance.

Your correspondent proceeded to investigate the matter, and this is what he ascertained:—

THE FACTS OF THE CASE.

The men attached to the English military tournament are still waiting for their salaries. Most of them are at the Putnam House. The majority of those questioned by your correspondent spoke in pleasant terms of the treatment they had received at the hands of Mr. S. R. Mackenzie, the principal stockholder and financial backer of the enterprise. They were very severe, however, in their condemnation of Mr. Leslie and the officers attached to the tournament, and especially Captain Turner, whom they blame for most of their present difficulties.

Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Leslie, they said, had sent them word in the morning that they would be paid during the day.

Mr. S. R. Mackenzie later on said to your correspondent that he was striving in every way to raise the money to pay the men what was due to them, and send them home. "I have cabled every day this week to my brother to send me funds. I have laid the case before him as plainly as possible, but have as yet received no reply. I think my brother in England will eventually send me the money. He has lost a great deal in the venture already. I do not blame him for hesitating a little about spending any more.

SAD CONDITION OF SOME OF THE MEN.

"Still the men ought to be sent back home. Some of them are sick; some of them are broken down by the nervous strain and the excitement. I have consulted the British Consul-General here, and find that while he is willing to defray the expenses of the sick, he is not willing to do as much for the able-bodied, who must, in that case, visit for themselves. You see, this company is really an American company now. An English company did bring the tournament over, but lost all the money they had put into the venture in Chicago. Then the company went to pieces. After that a new one was formed under the laws of the State of Illinois. The whole matter was explained to the men, and those who did not care to remain on were sent home. Eighty of the original brigade remained and are here now. There are the men who should be sent home to England. The other thirty or forty men in the tournament were recruited in Chicago, Canada, and New York. The show never paid expenses in Chicago except on one or two special days, but when we went on tour through Canada we made money, and also during the first couple of weeks here. Then business dropped off, and we were absolutely forced to close. I explained the whole state of the case to the men on Sunday.

A HANDSOME BENEFIT.

"A benefit was arranged for Tuesday night that brought in about 9 dols. a man to the eighty original members of the company, and the understanding was that these nine dollars were to be given them in place of the seven dollars which had been retained out of their pay (one dollar a week for seven weeks) to defray their expenses home in case they were discharged before the end of the season. That money was really lost by the original company, and the present company cannot be held responsible for it. Other men of the brigade also received their share of the proceeds of the benefit, although I do not know how much or when. We now owe them all one week's salary, and in addition to that we owe the eighty men originally composing the brigade the money for their passage home. The allegations made against Mr. Leslie are entirely untrue, and thoroughly unjust. The company is even more indebted to him than to anybody else. He has throughout discharged his duties in the most straightforward manner. He is now ill, and his physicians have ordered him to remain in bed. He went out to-day with me to help to arrange business, but in doing that he acted against the physician's advice. Owing to his going down he is much worse to night."

A TOURNAMENT SAVINGS BANK.

Soon after the company left England a bank was established—called the Military Tournament Savings Bank. Its officers were E. B. Stoplord, who acted as treasurer, and S. J. Donelly, who held the post of secretary. They left soon after the bank was organized, their places being taken by Lieutenant Turner and Quartermaster Rymer. The members of the company placed their weekly earnings in the bank, which issued a passbook to each depositor. Several of the men handed over the whole of their earnings and never drew out one cent. It is now alleged that the bank has collapsed and that its officers have disappeared. Four employees of the company called on Mr. Purdy, a solicitor, yesterday, to inquire if an attachment could be put on the company's property still in Madison Gardens. The lions used in the show were taken to Tattersall's and were sold to Mr. William Easton. The men believe that this sale was only a blind, and they are making efforts to gain possession of the animals. Mr. Leslie, last night, gave out a statement in which he denounced the charges that had been made as false, and claimed that he had acted in the most honourable manner towards the tournament men and the public.

Lieutenant Turner was sent yesterday to St. Luke's Hospital by the British Consul. He is seriously ill, suffering from pneumonia.

THE LEADING WINNING JOCKEYS.

(Compiled from March 20 to October 13.)

	Mounts.	Lost.	Won.		Mounts.	Lost.	Won.
Loates, T.	690	512	178	Calder, T. J.	269	235	34
Cannon, M.	574	451	143	Colling, R. W.	173	142	31
Barrett, G.	488	357	101	Mullen, T.	216	185	31
Bradford, W.	477	394	83	White, A.	235	204	29
Finlay, F.	303	289	82	Chaloner, G.	212	187	25
Watts, J.	281	200	81	Woodburn, J.	207	186	21
Chandley, S.	321	227	80	Platt, W.	156	138	18
Allsopp, F.	421	368	53	Chaloner, R.	135	118	17
Fagan, J.	230	189	41	Brown, G.	101	86	15
Rickaby, F.	253	215	38				

RACING FIXTURES.

OCTOBER.

Alexandra Park	14
Gatwick	17, 18
Newcastle	19, 20
Curragh	17—19
Thirsk	19, 20
Sandown Park	19, 20
Chantilly	19, 22, 24, 26, 27
Newmarket Houghton	24—29
Worcester	24, 25
Lincoln	31—Nov. 1

Last night at Hengler's Circus, Liverpool, Tom Cannon (Mixed Style Champion Wrestler of the World) and Tom M'Inerney (the Catch-as-Can Champion of America) met to decide a match, the conditions of which were the best of three falls in the catch-as-can style for £100 a side. There were 5,000 spectators present. Cannon, who scaled over 15 st, was 2 st heavier than his opponent. Cannon gained the first fall in 7 min. 23 sec., but the latter only occupied 1 min. 18 sec., this time M'Inerney proving successful. The third bout was stubbornly contested, but when 15 min. had expired, Cannon turned his opponent over, and the referee awarded him a fall and the match. M'Inerney immediately protested, asserting that both his shoulders were not touching the floor. Considerable uproar prevailed, in the midst of which Cannon left the ring. Subsequently the American challenged Cannon to wrestle for £50 a-side, one fall, there and then, but no notice was taken of his challenge.

The electric timing apparatus, which has been invented by Sterling Elliott, a well-known American wheelman, and which has been in use for some time past at the races of the National Cycling Association (the Cash Prize League) has been officially recognized by the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen, which has issued the following notice: "By an unanimous vote of the Racing Board, the Elliott chronograph has been accepted as an authentic timer. It was tested at Chicago and found to run accurately." The chronograph registers the time to sixtieths of seconds, Mr. Elliott's contention and idea in inventing it being that latter-day speed rates are so much in excess of the former solid-tyre times that fifths of seconds are no longer precise enough to denote the time of a race or record. A sixtieth of a second at a two-minute gait represents nearly nine inches of distance—quite sufficient margin to win a championship.

THE LOVER'S LEXICON.*

BY FREDERICK GREENWOOD.

(*Continued.*)

IDOL, IDOLISE.—— "My idol;" "love to idolatry;"—extravagant terms expressive of the passion which separates the beloved object from the rest of mankind, admitting neither equality, nor likeness, nor comparison. Language of relatively modern use, and not recommended.

Yet "idolise" is not so wild a word as some others that frequently occur in love-letters. It is literally justified, for example, when employed by fond women who clothe the men of their hearts with all the virtues they ever heard of, and worship in them every merit that goodness honours or fashion approves. That is idolatry in the proper sense of the word; and though there is a vast deal of extravagance in the thing expressed there is no harm in it, or none that is generally complained of by idolised persons themselves. "Bore," a vulgarism which occasionally escapes the lips of husbands honoured in this way beyond expectation, may be safely regarded as the disguised utterance of complacency. But since none can forecast the future or prescribe the course of change, it is but the merest caution to refrain from exuberance in the language of endearment and devotion. (See art. "Love-letters.")

INELIGIBLE.—— In affairs of the heart, an adjective promoted to the rank of noun substantive; and in that relation a word of fear to well-brought-up young ladies, especially in their first and second seasons. Its use originated with anxious mothers, who employ it in a purely arbitrary sense, and one that is often the exact contrary of its signification to the minds of their daughters. When this happens there is much heartbreak in the family and many tears; and though in justice to a considerable number of mothers it must be said that they have no patience with the heartbreak and are annoyed to petrification by the tears, in justice to others be it known that they weep a little in secret too, simultaneously with their daughters.

Some girls, no doubt, are so well brought up, and so perfectly imbued with a traditional correctitude of feeling on this subject, that they are never any trouble. But it is thought that these young ladies are comparatively few; they belong almost entirely to the upper classes; and it is difficult for middle-class mothers to secure by ordinary tuition an acquiescence which is drawn from the surrounding atmosphere in long-established and well-endowed families. This puts middle-class matrons at a disadvantage, and their girls too. If at about the time when her little ones take their first dancing-lessons an anxious mother could begin to inculcate the necessity of distinguishing between eligibles and ineligibles, shadowing forth the substantial comforts and advantages of consorting with the one and avoiding the other, the lesson would be conveyed with the maximum of success and the minimum of inconvenience. Imparted early, it would sink unnoted in the infant mind, and yet unprepared with any perversity of instinct to combat it. In brief, there would be all the difference between the administration of a drug in small and imperceptible doses, and the sudden forcing of a full dose with all the risk of convulsive effects. But whatever the mother's anxiety, this she cannot do. It is manifestly impossible to discuss with pinafore-girls the differences between an eligible and an ineligible *parti*.

But what, then, is the consequence? A mind that might have been so gently infused with worldly wisdom as to know not how it came, must have it imparted so rudely, so coarsely, in such quantities, and at such a period in the life of the recipient, that her whole moral nature is in peril of disruption. Eighteen is not a good age to receive lessons in calculation and self-barter from maternal lips, whether the young person be a willing or rebellious auditor.

That is on the one side. On the other, it is a grave truth, which young persons of the gentler sex especially should mark, that the word abounds in illusory and fraudulent eligibility. It is so in all things, from the choice of a religion to the cultivation of a taste. Young ladies should know that they are not always able to judge when the fascinations to which they are constitutionally subject are of the right sparkle or Brummagem impostures; and they should listen when they are told that one Major Dobbin is worth twenty Captain Osbornes. They should also understand that pennilessness is no recommendation, any more than feeble health or the cleverness that is self-consumed. The heart will choose, but the head should ratify; and whenever a woman has reason to believe that she is "all heart"—which is frequently the case—she cannot do wrong in supplying the obvious deficiency from among her friends. For her life she should do so whenever her own account to herself of her condition is that she is "completely fascinated."

INFATUATION.—— A term which is never taken on trust by the wise and gentle, so often is it applied in ignorance, impatience, envy, to a sincere affection well deserved. But that there are infatuates by the thousand we know from as many sad domestic histories. Some are properly so called because they are made fools of; others earn the name to the letter by making fools of themselves. Of the latter the most curious and pronounced type is the man whose sweetheart or whose wife is so far from desiring his infatuation that she would take five gray hairs to have it abated, and ten to get it under control. It may sometimes amuse, as well as sometimes annoy her; but she does not understand it, and would think the better of both his intellects and his manhood were he to bring it within reason, or veil it more carefully from public view.

Rare only by comparison, this gentleman belongs to the softest of the soft order of infatuates, of whom the greater number are undoubtedly assisted to their unfortunate condition by strategic arts as well as by involuntary seductions and voluptuosities. And here, it may be observed, women play the strange part of destroying their own ideal for their own pleasure; for the man who yields up his will to the dupery of sexual fascination is barely respectable in the eyes of any woman. She forgives the weakness in her own sex readily enough; but that is another thing.

The soft infatuate comes to a bad end, weakening down from point to point till he falls into a condition of social and domestic imbecility. But it may be said in his favour that he is rarely sensible of his degraded state at any stage; as often as not, indeed, he wonders to the last why he should have been selected for so blest a life. But there is another kind of infatuate who is far less happy. This is the man who knowingly takes leave of his wits the moment he comes in sight of his dubious charmer, resuming them as soon as he is alone again to rage against the spells he can never resist, and the folly he will never overcome. His condition is such that were she false before his eyes, laughing at him the while, he would indeed resolve to murder her on the next instant, but the next he would have her in his arms. Conscious of an infatuation as low as this, men have been known to burst into tears at the thought of it five miles distant from the siren's abode, and with the roads open in every direction. It is a terrible fate, and usually drives its victims into the drunken and destructive kind of insanity called recklessness.

That women have their infatuations also is well seen. They take less harm, however, from what has been called the soft variety, since it is a grace in women to be yielding, solicitous, obedient. But as to the other kind of fascination, it is hardly doubted that they suffer from it as much as men; though more in peace of mind and less in degradation of character.

JEALOUSY.—— Love has many torments, but of the whole number there is only one that is quite without a mingling of sweetness. This is jealousy; which is accountable for more agony of mind than any other emotion. All the other serpents that infest love's paradise have a little honey-bag beneath their fangs; jealousy is exceptional in that matter. Like greed, to which it bears a close resemblance, it is one of the original passions, and had a flourishing existence long before love was invented; meaning by that the love which this dictionary serves to expound. All the original passions are violent, and are expressed in ferocity when they rise to their highest; even the one that stood for love when as yet there was no such thing. Jealousy was all wrath till the tender passion of love grew up, and then became more tormenting for the tenderness. Now grief was added to wrath; and such grief that its tears, instead of solacing the heart they spring from, poison it. Nor had jealousy come to its worst desolation yet. In due time imagination combined with tenderness to madden jealousy, and keep it amongst the blackest of human passions. The jealous man is a prodigy of imagination, excelled by none but here and there a jealous woman; and every new fancy is a new torture. It is characteristic of all the primal emotions that they are capable of extraordinary increase by brooding on them. The more savage passions, being dwelt upon, rise to madness at an awful rate of acceleration; and since jealousy is most apt in resorting to imagination for increase of its own torment, none so quickly mounts to frenzy.

Jealousy takes three forms, or passes into three phases. The first is fear that some one else will carry off the loved one by superior attractions or wicked wiles; the second, suspicion that his or that her love has been transferred to another; the third, suspicion become certainty. The first may originate in mere crabbedness of temper. It may arise from a native blend of envy, suspiciousness, untrustfulness, which as often inflicts as suffers torture, and therefore deserves small commiseration. But it may have quite another origin, and is then to be pitied however fretful it may be. Jealousy at large is a constant pain in the breast of many a girl whose worst faults are that she is uncertain of her prettiness, knows herself in the common average for grace of movement and line of limb, finds herself, in spite of every resolve to the contrary, without the gift of winning speech, and is of those (and this is about the worst, perhaps) who are either destitute of the wherewithal to go finely dressed or who "can't be made to look well in anything." Yet with all these disadvantages a young woman may be found, and, what is more, she may have found a really beautiful lover, or one who has in him the unnamed charm that few women fail to discover and respond to. Then is her case a hard one. Impossible to say—especially if he be a cheery free-spoken man—what jealous fears may breed and wriggle like a knot of Egyptian vipers beneath the unbecoming bodice of her disappointing gown. And what is the cure for these jealousies? The only cure is years!—years alone; which is as much as to say the departure of youth and the slow approach of age.

The second or full-suspicion stage of jealousy is perhaps the most agonising of the three. It is worse than suspicion turned to certainty; for though in that case a storm rises, in which all the fiercer passions join with grief to rend the sufferer, yet after a little while love and jealousy perish together in the violence of the tempest. The peace that ensues may be the peace of desolation, but it is peace, and it is often seen that new growths appear in desolated places. The jealousy in which suspicion is never quite confirmed; the jealousy that lingers now on some black proof and then beholds it lighten into doubt; the jealousy that is one day soothed with caresses which seem the mere blandishment of treachery the next—that is the worst of all. And yet there is reason to believe that it is sometimes wantonly inflicted, for the sake of sport.

The only known palliative of jealousy is not to brood upon suspicions. It is that which gives to trifles light as air the weight of perfect confirmation, and thus any little rootless cause of doubt may be nursed into a mighty pain. It is pretty well known that men brood more than women, though that is less a fault than a misfortune. A woman may speak of her jealousies and no harm done. She may even make charms of her griefs, which no man can do. From the hour that he becomes an accepted lover it behoves him to lock his tongue upon his jealousies, unless the outrage be open and palpable; and then his expostulations must be made in quiet and to an audience strictly limited to the parties concerned. Jealousy is the most natural of passions; it is known to be often blameless and always a torment; but however blameless it may be, it is felt as something shameful by him who endures it, and is usually accounted ridiculous by the witnesses of his suffering. The jealous man can neither satisfy himself nor anybody else. If (with cause) his jealousy be great he is highly ridiculous; if little and lightly borne, he is contemptibly ridiculous; and it is no wonder to himself in either case that he should be so. Strange! and yet the explanation may be found in any good psychological dictionary.

JILT.—— Formerly "jillet," says Mr. Skeat: diminutive of "jill," a flirt; originating in Jill, or Gillian, a woman's name. But jilt is no longer the diminutive, it is rather the superlative of flirt.

Jilts may be compendiously if roughly described as *common* persons. They are always of inferior, usually of low capacity and character; just as whole tribes and classes are who have yet to share in the general elevation of human nature. Jilts may all be brought under two heads, the trifling and the calculating; but both are shallow—the one with a transparent, the other with a muddy shallowness. When of the light and trifling kind, their sensibilities are rudimentary, weak, weedy: when of the calculating kind they are bluntly rudimentary or stunted. This observation applies not to one order of sensibilities alone, but to the whole range in every variety. Thus it has been found that while jilts of all descriptions make a poor, shuffling, prevaricating, swerving sort of wives, they also make bad mothers.

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TO HOLIDAY MAKERS, TOURISTS, AND TRAVELLERS.

Readers, temporarily absent from town, may have the SPECIAL EDITION of the PALL MALL GAZETTE, containing the LATEST NEWS, sent to ANY ADDRESS within the UNITED KINGDOM, for delivery by the first post on the following morning, at the rate of NINEPENCE PER WEEK, or ONE SHILLING PER WEEK to ANY ADDRESS upon the CONTINENT.

COLONIAL NOTES.

The formation of a colonial party in the House of Commons has attracted curiously little interest in the colonies. From what we can gather, the prevailing opinion in Australia and elsewhere is very much what we expressed at the time—namely, that there will be much difficulty in the colonial party taking action in respect to topics which are most of them more or less controverted, but that as a matter of sentiment and as emphasizing the Imperial character of the Imperial Parliament the move is a good and laudable one. The *New Zealand Herald* may be taken as voicing the views of the "Britain of the South" as to the prospects and probable utility of the new organization. In a "leader" published on the 8th ult., the *Herald* observes:—"We here in the colonies have not as yet much information respecting the designs and purposes of the new party, and therefore cannot be expected to rush into its arms, to declare that it speaks for us, and to trustingly confide our interests to its care. But the party may be of use to the Colonies and to the Empire, and at present we have but to watch the proceedings and put the best construction on all that may be said or done. The test of membership is necessarily a very loose one. The only thing required seems to be, that an interest shall be taken in the subject, and probably this is quite sufficient. . . . There are many difficulties in the way of any party in the Imperial Parliament rendering us any assistance. They may differ from and oppose the Agents-General. They are not responsible in any way to the colonies, and have no direct means of gaining information as to colonial opinion. But we must welcome the association of these gentlemen as a colonial party, and not condemn them. They promise aid in regard to postal and cable matters. They will also see that colonial interests are regarded in all questions between foreign countries and Great Britain in the Pacific. New Zealand has a considerable interest in the trade of Samoa; and although the present unfortunate arrangement of a tripartite administration is not likely to be changed, still it must be seen that the interests of Great Britain and of the colonies are attended to. We have also an interest in endeavouring to prevent France from letting loose her convicts on the Pacific through New Caledonia. The time may come when the colonies will have a direct representation in the Imperial Parliament. In the meanwhile we are grateful to those gentlemen who have formed 'the colonial party,' with a desire to mould the policy of the Empire with a regard to the interests of the colonies."

The Colonial Office regulations lay down that the term of a Governor's office shall be "confined to a period of six years," but latterly, in the Australian colonies, at any rate, five years has come to be recognized as the normal period. Recently Lord Ripon has induced Lord Kintore, the popular Governor of South Australia, to consent to stay on for twelve months longer than had been arranged, and thus to extend his tenure of office to the full half-dozen years. The announcement of this decision on Lord Kintore's part has been received with rather mixed feelings in South Australia. Personally he is much liked, and he has been a great success in his official capacity, but there is a strong party in the colony, including the existing Cabinet, who desire to secure economy by virtually having no Governor at all for a time and allowing the Lieutenant-Governor, who is also the Chief Justice, to discharge the essential functions of the post. The latter are naturally dissatisfied that the extension of Lord Kintore's term should debar them from trying an experiment which they have been pressing the Colonial Office to consent to for some time past. On this head their organ in the press, the *Adelaide Advertiser*, remarks:—"The anxiety of the Colonial Office to keep his Excellency in South Australia has, of course, its pleasing side, and the implied tribute to the esteem in which he is held in official circles loses none of its value by reason of the fact that Lord Kintore is a Conservative, and that a Liberal Government is in power. The cheers evoked in the Assembly by the announcement of his determination to remain demonstrated the great respect entertained for the Governor, not less in his personal than in his official capacity. He is on the best of terms with all classes, and well deserves the popularity which he enjoys. As his Excellency had in his own mind no doubt that his term of office was soon coming to an end, he had made family and other arrangements, which will now necessitate a visit to England, and for this purpose it is understood he will be granted six months' leave of absence. Under the circumstances it is not quite apparent on the surface why the Colonial Office should put Lord Kintore to inconvenience and prevent South Australia from economizing."

The question as to the five or six years' term will crop up next year in the neighbouring colony of Victoria, where Lord Hopetoun will have served the five years for which he was appointed on November 23, 1894. As the subject has been discussed by the Melbourne press, Lord Hopetoun has semi-officially given out that under no circumstances would he consent to stay on another year, the management of his Scotch estates urgently requiring the personal supervision of which they have for four years past been deprived. By the bye, it seems to have escaped attention that the new Viceroy of India, the Earl of Elgin, was offered the post of Governor of New South Wales in succession to the Earl of Jersey. He, however, declined it, the reason given being understood to be the unsatisfactory state of Lady Elgin's health.

PAGES FROM THE LIFE OF A WORKGIRL.

By GEORGE MOORE.

CONCLUSION.

Mr. Leopold shook hands with Esther, and he muttered a "Glad to see you again." But it was the welcome of a man who regards a woman's presence as an intrusion. Esther understood the quiet contempt with which he looked at William, "Can't keep away from them," his face said for one brief moment. The conversation paused. William asked Esther what she'd take to drink, and Mr. Leopold looked at his watch and said he must be getting home.

"Try to come round to-morrow night if you've an hour to spare."

"Then, you don't think you'll go to Newmarket?"

"No, I don't think I shall do much in the betting way this year. But come round to-morrow night if you can, you'll find me here. I must be here to-morrow night," he said, turning to Esther; "I'll tell you presently." Then the men had a few more words, and William bade John good-night. Coming back to Esther, he said:

"What do you think of the place? Cosy, ain't it?" But before she had time to reply he said, "You've brought me good luck. I won two 'undred and fifty pounds to-day, and the money will come in very 'andy, for Jim Stevens, that's my partner, has agreed to take half the money on account and a bill of sale for the rest. There he is, I'll introduce you to him. Jim, come this way, will you?"

"In a moment, when I've finished drawing this 're glass of beer," answered a thick-set, short-limbed man. He was in his shirt-sleeves, and he crossed the bar wiping the beer from his hands.

"Let me introduce you to a very particular friend of mine, Jim, Miss Waters."

"Very 'appy, I'm sure, to make your acquaintance," said Jim, and he extended his fat hand across the counter. "You and my partner are, I 'ear, going to take this 're 'ouse off my hands. Well, you ought to make a good thing of it. There's always room for a house that supplies good liquor. What can I hoffer you, madam? Some of our whisky has been fourteen years in bottle; or, being a lady, perhaps you'd like to try some of our best unsweetened."

Esther declined, but William said they could not leave without drinking the health of the house.

"Irish or Scotch, ma'am. Mr. Latch drinks Scotch."

Seeing that she could not get out of taking something, Esther decided that she would try the unsweetened. The glasses were clinked across the counter, and William whispered, "This isn't what we sell to the public; this is our own special tipple. You didn't notice, perhaps, but he took the bottle from the third row on the left."

At that moment Esther's cabman came in and wanted to know if he was to have the box taken down. William said it had better remain where it was.

"I don't think I told you, I'm not living here; my partner has the upper part of the house, but he says he'll be ready to turn out at the end of the week. I'm living in lodgings near Shaftesbury-avenue, so we'd better keep the cab on."

Esther looked disappointed, but she said nothing. William said he'd stand the cabby a drink, and, winking at Esther, he whispered, "Third row on the left, partner."

BROWN & POLSON'S
HAS 35 YEARS' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION. CORN FLOUR

SHORT SIGHT.

This form of defective vision is, no doubt, alarmingly increasing, but many kinds of defective vision are constantly mistaken for short sight, merely because clearer vision is obtained by bringing an object closer to the eye. If such cases are treated with ordinary short-sighted spectacles, the mischief is greatly aggravated, and serious and permanent injury is done to the sight.

Mr. JOHN BROWNING, Ophthalmic Optician,

(Author of "Our Eyes," now in its Fourteenth Edition), may be consulted, free of charge, in all cases of defective vision, at 63, Strand, W.C.

NOW READY (Sixpence), New Series, No. 124.

The CORNHILL MAGAZINE for OCTOBER,

containing "WITH EDGED TOOLS," Chaps. 13 to 16—"IN A STOCKHOLM PENSION"—"THE BLIGHT ON GUESTWICK HALL"—"CHARACTER NOTE: THE BAD PENNY"—"WHAT MEN CALL INSTINCT"—"HAPPY PARKS AT DUNMOW"—"CAMP LIFE IN CASHMERE"—"THE SURGEON'S GUEST," Chaps. 1 and 2.

London: SMITH, ELDER, and CO., 15, Waterloo-place.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
ISSUE of £257,000 Sterling 4 per Cent. Twenty-Year Gold Bonds. In Bonds to Bearer of £100 each. Principal and interest payable in sterling in London, at the National Bank of Scotland (Limited), Nicholas-lane, E.C., or at the option of the holder in United States gold coin at the National Bank of Commerce in New York, at the par of exchange = 486·65 dols. for each £100. Principal repayable at par 1st October, 1913. First coupon for six months' interest payable 1st April, 1894.
Issue price, par. Payable:—
25 per cent on application.
25 " " 1st November, 1893.
20 " " 24th November, 1893.
30 " " 20th December, 1893.
Messrs. Coates, Son and Co. are authorised by the city of St. Louis to receive at their offices, 99, Cornhill-street, London, E.C., subscriptions for £257,000 sterling Four per Cent. Gold Bonds of the city of St. Louis, Missouri, United States of America.
The LISTS will be CLOSED on or before Tuesday, October 17, 1893, at 4 p.m.
These bonds are issued under the authority of the charter of the city of St. Louis and of ordinance of the city, No. 17,253, passed in conformity therewith, and the proceeds of the issue will be used in the payment of matured and maturing bonds, and will not increase the bonded debt of the city.
The bonds are repayable at par on the 1st October, 1913, and the principal and interest are payable in sterling at the National Bank of Scotland (Limited), Nicholas-lane, London, E.C., or, at the option of the holder, a the National Bank of Commerce, New York, in United States gold coin, at the par of exchange = 486·65 dols. for each £100, and will be paid in gold of the present standard weight and fineness in New York and London.
Taxable value of property within the city of St. Louis according to the assessment for the taxes of 1893, amounts to 284,260,930 dols., having steadily increased from 191,262,400 dols. in 1881. New assessments are made biennially, and that for 1885 and 1894 was commenced in June last, and is not yet completed, but according to official estimates will exceed 305,000,000 dols. The valuations for assessment purposes represent about three-fifths of the real value. The population of the city is about 625,000.
The bonded debt of the city, including the present issue, is 2,126,000 dols., having steadily increased from 23,481,264 dols. in 1885. The amounts include the bonded debt of the former county of St. Louis, which the city assumed at the time of the separation of county and city, and all of the bonds issued for waterworks purposes. The city has no floating debt.
By the operation of the sinking fund law, now in force, a perpetual and irrevocable sinking fund is provided, applicable only to the payment of the city debt, and calculated to extinguish the total present bonded indebtedness of the city in about 35 years, without reducing the amount appropriated to current expenses and improvements, and without increasing taxation. The sum required annually for the payment of interest and amortisation of the city debt is provided by provisions of the State Constitution and city charter, which directs the levy each year of a specific tax sufficient to meet the requirements of the same, and the proceeds of this tax cannot be appropriated to any other purpose.
The interest on the present debt during the current fiscal year will amount to 1,022,551 dols.
The revenues and income of the city for last year amounted to 7,775,990 dols., having increased from 5,645,087 dols. in 1885.
The city waterworks are owned by the city, and yielded a net revenue last year of 819,282 dols. In 1885 the net revenue was 422,340 dols.
The bonds of the city of St. Louis have recently been declared by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York to be a trust security, in which the savings banks in that State may invest their funds.
The interest on the bonds is payable on the 1st April and 1st October in each year, and the first coupon, which is for six months' interest, is payable on the 1st April, 1894.
Applications, on the form issued with the prospectus, must be accompanied by a deposit or £5 per cent. on the amount of bonds applied for, and to be forwarded to Messrs. Coates, Son and Co., 99, Cornhill-street, London, E.C.
If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned without deduction, and if a partial allotment is made the surplus deposit will be applied towards the amount payable on allotment.
The instalments due on the 24th November, and 20th December, 1893, may be paid on or after allotment under discount at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum. In case of default in the payment of any instalment at its due date, all amounts previously paid will be liable to forfeiture.
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